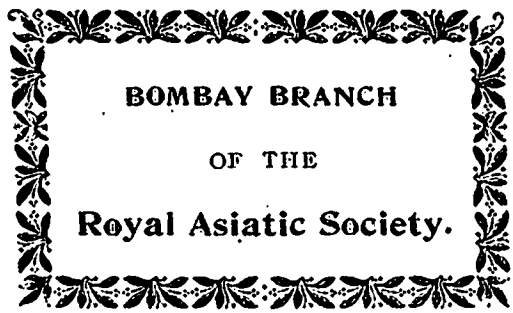
00108523

CX
i
6

NOT TO BE ISSUED
OUT OF THE LIBRARY.



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 October, 2015

6X-L-6.

REPORT ON THE POLICE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR 1858.

108523
M

By Authority.

Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.
1860.

00108523

No. 2756 of 1859.

From the Commissioner of Police,

To the Judicial Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for submission to Government, my report on the Police for last year. There is much I should wish to add, but as it is complete, so far that it supplies all the necessary data to enable the Government to judge what was the working of the system and the state of crime in this Presidency during the year, and as it has been, from the pressure of work, already too long delayed, I now submit it, and purpose adding some further remarks in a supplementary report.

Section 1 contains some observations on the detection of serious crime and the suppression of gang robberies in this Presidency, which dates from the police reform, and the first efforts to give efficiency to the police in 1849.

Sections numbered 2 to 13 give the details and the chief points deserving notice in each zillah.

The several tabular statements marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, follow.

2. The improvement which commenced in 1849 has steadily continued. I am fully sensible that much remains to be done, but still something has been effected; there is an amount of security of life and property which has no parallel in former years; and this, in the continuance of the same system, may be expected to last.

3. I trust I may be permitted to express my grateful acknowledgments to the head of the Government for the degree of confidence he has reposed in me, and in the measures I have recommended. Without this, I could have effected nothing, and I would have requested to be relieved from this laborious task, which, notwithstanding difficulties arising from time to time, has been, from the support and countenance which I have attempted to acknowledge, a gratifying as well as a laborious task.

4. The success of the system now or hereafter must depend on individual exertion, and the zeal and ability of the Superintendents. A better staff than I have now the honour to command never belonged

to any department of the public service ; the worn-out and incompetent have disappeared, and there is not now one who has not done good service according to his opportunities,—many have earned distinction ; there is not one now in the department whose services I should not regret to lose.

5. I have mentioned several in the reports of their respective districts. As his reports are of special occurrences, and are not included, I must not here omit to mention Captain Nuttall, Commandant Nassick Cooly Corps, who has organised and disciplined a corps of one of the wildest and hitherto neglected tribes in the Deccan—the Coolies of the Western Ghauts.

6. They have been brought into prominent antagonism with the Bheels, and will now and hereafter always prove a powerful element of repression, which should never be forgotten or neglected.

7. They are superior in courage and *physique* to the Bheels, as much so as the Guzerat Cooly is superior to the Guzerat Bheel. Captain Nuttall has won the entire confidence of these men ; and as their discipline becomes perfected, they may be relied on to do admirable service. The Western Ghauts and the Nizam's frontier will long need them. When Captain Nuttall took this responsible duty, the men were wild to a degree.

8. There never was a more fortunate selection; he has gradually and imperceptibly brought them into order; and with this raw material, he has checked the insurgent Bheels, and at Wassind, Kirah, Joorsia, Aongur, and Amboriedurrah, given them severe chastisement not likely to be forgotten in this or the next generation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

SECTION 1

Detection of Murder and other serious Crimes, including the Suppression of Gang Robberies.

In this country, and I apprehend in all countries in which the system of Police is immature, there was formerly, and exists still to a

certain degree, a tendency to give too little consideration to all crime not of recent commission. A certain effort was always made in the first instance, but if this were unsuccessful, after a certain lapse of time the formula was something to the following effect:—"Every effort has been made to detect this crime, but without result. Considering the time which has elapsed, there is now no chance of discovery, and it is recommended that it be struck off the file."

2. As regards certain petty offences, as far as the interests of the community are concerned (except that there is no finality to crime, or, in other words, to the career of a criminal from petty offences to serious crime), it is of little importance whether the individual who has stolen some grain or a few rupees, or picked a pocket, is captured or not; in other cases, the whole community in England at once evinces lively interest. Peculiar atrocity attaches to the forging a will, in part, because the crime, if undetected, has permanently evil results, which may affect the possession of property for many generations.

3. The popular notion in England that "murder will out," owes some of its truth, in a number of cases, to the fact that the majority are ready and anxious to assist the law, and that every effort is made to pick up any broken link; and if some scrap of evidence should fall in the way of a private individual, he is as certain to produce it as if he belonged to the police force.

4. It is a melancholy fact that, in this country, there is no guarantee whatever that those who can give evidence will move hand or foot; they will often stoutly deny all knowledge of what they have seen or heard.

5. This also in cases in which there is no particular sympathy with the criminal, but from indifference about the crime, and special aversion to any part of the inconvenience that attends the appearing as a witness.

6. Therefore, except in cases in which personal interest or revenge act as *stimuli*, the community do nothing, and the whole onus of the detection of crime rests on the police force.

7. The features considered peculiarly atrocious in Ireland, in such cases as the murder of Lord Norbury, and other cases of more recent date, and which relate to a particular class of crimes and a particular class of criminals, may be justly considered to form the normal condition in India as regards (with the exceptions already referred to) all crime and all criminals.

8. In England, there are no ordinary crimes which would occasion

greater excitement than murder or forgery of a will;—few trouble themselves about all the money swindled and all the pockets picked at Epsom, but a case of garotting occasions a ferment throughout the community. A few cases of partial asphixia under the garotte imperilled the ticket-of-leave system.

9. Here thuggee has been an institution for ages,—a gigantic crime pervading the length and breadth of the land. Neither individuals nor Governments ever troubled themselves on the subject; and no Government but ours would have ever attempted or succeeded in suppressing this monstrous crime.

10. It is well to remember the fact that the victims of thuggee were to be counted not by hundreds, but by tens of thousands. It was not like a battle, or an epidemic, in which a certain number of lives were lost, and the loss was forgotten in a long interval of peace and security, but every year added to the victims of thuggee—every year, people passing from one town to another disappeared mysteriously; yet there was no clamour, no popular commotion, no effort made, though the existence of organised bands of murderers, called "Thugs," was matter of public notoriety. It is very remarkable, because want of natural affection is certainly not a characteristic of the native; and yet husbands, fathers, and children disappeared, and there was no stir made. Marvellous apathy! shown, too, by the same people who, with no better excuse (in the opinion of some) than a transparent lie about a greased cartridge, have raised a commotion which has occasioned unheard of misery, the loss of tens of thousands of lives, and millions of treasure.

11. Thuggee, as an institution, is defunct; cases still occur of drugging travellers, chiefly with the datura.

12. I entirely concurred in Captain Hervey's views, and supported his proposal to render the law more stringent; and I still think the subject may be reconsidered with advantage.

13. I now come to the subject of murders, the cause of which is a belief that the victims had bewitched the murderer or his family or flocks. It is very remarkable that this crime is almost entirely confined to three zillahs of the Presidency, viz. Surat, Khandeish, and Tanna, where the people are in a state of most abject poverty and ignorance. In Tanna, it is peculiarly prevalent, as out of twenty-eight (28) cases occurring from 1848 to 1857, no less than eighteen (18) took place in this zillah.

14. In the year 1858, there was one case in the Rutnagherry zillah. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

15. The next subject to be considered is the murder of children for their ornaments; this matter urgently requires legislation. No less than two hundred and twenty-one (221) children having been murdered in the twenty (20) years ending 31st December 1858. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

16. Government will observe that the greater number, or about two-sevenths, occurred in the Southern Muratha Country. This may, perhaps, be owing partly to the prosperity of the people of that part of the country, and partly to "their indifference to taking life." It is curious to contrast Nuggur and Poona: in the former, no less than thirty-two (32) to thirteen (13) in the latter occurred. This is unaccountable; the people are very much of the same stamp in both zillahs, and both are equally well off.

17. Again, in Surat, we find four (4) and in Kaira twenty (20). Now though the population of the latter zillah is much greater than the former (about double), the deaths are as five (5) to one (1).

18. In continuation of the above subject, I turn to Appendix A, showing the number of cases of robbery of ornaments from children. Here it will be observed that Poona, Nuggur, and Khandeish, the first-named particularly, far exceed other zillahs.

19. I attribute the excess in Poona to the wealth of the inhabitants of the city of Poona (most of the robberies occurred there), and the very large number of its inhabitants compared with other cities. It will be seen that, in any one year, the lowest number of cases is sixty-five (65), and the highest two hundred and twelve (212)—this in 1856.

20. It is worthy of remark that, whereas the number of murders for ornaments in the Southern Muratha Country is heavy, robbery without murder is comparatively low; this is attributable, it must be supposed, to bent of character.

21. In regard to other crimes, it is scarcely necessary to repeat that there are many in which the direct action of the police is limited to detection; but as this, by increased efficiency, is rendered more certain and frequent, there is a great additional deterring influence which must be classed also as preventive;—in this way only can murders from jealousy be checked.

22. The success is not uniform; but the accompanying returns will show that some progress has been made.

23. It would not be fair to suppose that the success is in direct ratio with the zeal and ability of the superintendent, for a very able officer may be in a difficult district with a badly organised or newly organised

police; but it is certainly in direct ratio with the efficiency of the police,—including all, from the superintendent to the village watchman; and in proportion to the degree in which the whole machine in any province is in good order and working harmoniously, will be the diminution of crime, and increased security of life and property.

24. Adverting to paragraph 1, I will here transcribe a circular issued in April 1856, which possibly may have had some beneficial effect:—

"In several zillahs in this Presidency, the returns show a vast proportion of undetected murders, from which I fear it must be inferred that, after a certain amount of inquiry at the time, without success, the case is abandoned.

"2. I have the honour to call your particular attention to this most important subject, and to urge the necessity of using every effort to impress on the police of every class under your command, that inquiry in a case of murder is never to be abandoned, and, failing discovery and conviction, the case is never to be struck off.

"3. It is well known that in countries where a properly organised police exists, the instances of murder escaping final detection are extremely rare. I trust, through your exertions, the same result may be obtained in this Presidency.

"4. I beg you will devote your best attention to correct this serious defect in the present working of the police; an inquiry of this kind should take precedence of all other duty.

"5. I request you will explain to all members of any grade of the police under your orders who have, at any time, evinced ability as detectives, that reward and promotion are now insured and guaranteed to those who discover a murder, whether lately committed or of old standing."

25. A certain, though not uniform, measure of success has attended the measures which have been taken for the detection of murders, and I hope that it will be still more apparent, now that the state of the country is assuming its normal condition, and that the attention of the superintendents and their police is no longer drawn away for prolonged periods from their own special vocation to the suppression of bands of marauders and to semi-military duties.

26. It is infinitely more satisfactory to turn to the consideration of the subject of gang robberies; the data are thoroughly well-defined, and there is no mistaking their character.

27. Gang robberies in the Bombay Presidency from 1845 to 1858:—

Years.	Gang Robberies.	Years.	Gang Robberies.
1845	1092	1852	83
1846	854	1853	74
1847	558	1854	49
1848	435	1855	37
1849	295	1856	36
1850	298	1857	94
1851	227	1858	65

28. This return speaks for itself; it will be seen that of the whole number—sixty-five (65)—forty-one (41) occurred in Khandeish. There was more than one (1) gang of insurgent Bheels in the Ahmednuggur zillah; but there were only seven (7) gang robberies, or five (5) less than in 1857. It is necessary to make a fair allowance for Khandeish, or rather its northern border (the line of the Sautpoorahs), which was infested with rebel Bheels and others who were, there can be no question, acting under instigation from the north.

29. As in 1857 so in 1858, that part of Khandeish must be considered as having been in altogether an exceptional condition. Great efforts were made by none more than by Captain Birch, but from the nature of the country and unhealthy climate, the difficulties to be contended with were very great.

30. Should it be considered doubtful what number ought to be deducted, suppose, for the sake of illustration, that we simply notice the fact that forty-one (41) gang robberies occurred in Khandeish in 1858, and that in the other eleven (11) zillahs, deducting Khandeish, there were twenty-four (24), it leaves only two and a fraction per zillah.

31. This means, that in an area of sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty-seven (63,447) square miles, containing a population of seven million, nine hundred and seventy-one thousand, three hundred and two (7,971,302) in a year of great excitement (from which this Presidency was by no means exempt), there was an amount of security to property in this Presidency which may challenge comparison with any other, on whatever system, whether in India or elsewhere.

32. It has been asserted that nothing has been done for this country; and this impudent falsehood has been repeated till it has obtained, at all events among people in England, some degree of belief: every

officer in the service, within his own sphere of observation, can contradict it.

33. I will briefly notice three prominent points :—

1. Thirty (30) years ago the land-tax was oppressive, and the agricultural classes were greatly impoverished; now their only burdens are from their own improvidence and the usurer.

2. Thuggee was unchecked, and the number of victims was legion: it is now extinct.

3. Gang robberies were so common, that there must have been three (3) and four (4) a night to make up the number shown in the record; and even as late as 1848, a proportion of about one and a-third ($1\frac{1}{3}$) for each day or night of the year.

34. Frequent gang robberies—mean, unchecked, and undetected gang robberies—(a signal and all-sufficient proof of an inefficient police), and the converse may be held to be true, and the present condition of a proportion of two and a fraction to eleven (11) zillahs may be accepted as a convincing proof that the superintendents are efficient, and that the police do their duty.

Without attempting further detail on the three very important points, I have noticed the condition of the country now presents a wonderful contrast to what existed thirty years ago; and it is a source of satisfaction, that security of life and property can be added to the other two.

Section 2.

Belgaum.

35. The abstract of the annual crime returns is as follows :—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	1,222	1,895
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	9	5
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	670	652
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	52	50
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency	17	15
No. 6. Miscellaneous	392	333
Total..	2,362	2,950

36. In this zillah the number of murders in 1856 was twenty-three (23); in 1855, twenty-four (24); in 1857, seventeen (17); in 1858, nine (9). This crime has always been prevalent in the Southern Muratha Country, very rarely as an accompaniment to robbery, generally from jealousy.

37. I know of no other way of accounting for this remarkable decrease, than by admitting increased efficiency in the police; and the chances of detection and punishment are far greater now than formerly.

38. As regards the Belgaum zillah, Mr. Souter's activity and energy are remarkable, and much of the success arose from his habit of proceeding himself immediately to the seat of crime, without any regard to the distance. On the subject of the detection of murders, *vide* Section 1.

39. Of the nine (9) cases which occurred in 1858, only one (1) was attended with robbery. A girl of ten years of age was murdered for the sake of her ornaments; two (2) persons were concerned: they were apprehended, and the stolen property recovered. One (1) of the criminals was sentenced to capital punishment, the other discharged at the sessions.

40. Of the remaining eight (8) cases, four (4) were committed from motives of jealousy.

41. In two (2) cases, the offenders were convicted and sentenced, in one (1) case to death, in the other to transportation; one (1) case was acquitted by the Political Agent; in the fourth, a man drowned a child in a well in revenge on account of disagreement with the mother, his paramour.* This criminal absconded, and has not yet been arrested; he probably will be captured eventually; a special search for him is continued.

42. The four (4) remaining cases were as follows:—

A Poonjarin was murdered on account of religious dispute: the culprit was convicted and sentenced to death.

A Berud was killed by three (3) of his friends; they were all drunk together in a toddy-tope; some quarrel arose, in which one (1) of the party was killed; there was no conviction; the prisoners were discharged.

The remaining two (2) were cases of mothers deserting their infants: they were committed to the sessions and acquitted.

43. Of these nine (9) cases, three (3) do not appear to have been considered as murders, viz. the case of the Berud and the two (2) referred to in the last paragraph; in the other six (6), there were four (4)

* This also must be classed in the category of murders from motives of jealously.

convictions, one (1) acquitted by the Political Agent, and one (1) criminal still at large; and it will be observed this is the only one who has escaped apprehension and trial; the general result is decidedly satisfactory and creditable to the superintendent and his police.

44. It is very gratifying to record that, in the year 1858, there was not a single case of gang robbery in the Belgaum zillah; there were also no cases of poisoning, or child-stealing.

45. There were only two (2) cases of robbery on the highways in 1857, and three (3) in 1858; but of these, two (2) were trivial; the third was comparatively a serious case. Six (6) Pindarrees robbed a woman of her jewels, value Rupees thirty, annas nine, and pies four (30-9-4). The stolen property was recovered, and all the robbers apprehended, convicted, and sentenced, each to four (4) years' imprisonment with hard labour.

46. The number of burglaries in 1858 was fourteen (14), the same as in 1857; but there is a decided decrease as compared with the three preceding years. (*Vide* returns as per margin.)

Years.	Burglaries.
1854	39
1855	43
1856	20
1857	14
1858	14

47. It is satisfactory to note that thirteen (13) out of the fourteen (14) cases of burglary committed in 1858 were detected. In the only case of burglary undetected, no property was lost; but as an entrance into the dwelling was effected, it appears in the list of burglaries.

48. The amount of property reported to have been lost during the last year is Rupees sixteen thousand and thirty-seven, annas fourteen, and pies eleven (16,037-14-11); the amount recovered, Rupees thirteen thousand one hundred and eight, annas twelve, and pies two (13,108-12-2), or upwards of eighty-one (81) per cent.

49. The following comparative table is from 1855 to 1858, inclusive:—

Years.	Property Stolen.			Property Recovered.			Percentage Recovered.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1855	18,882	6	0	10,419	7	6	55
1856	11,628	1	9	6,202	12	2	53
1857	8,632	6	3	5,538	5	9	64
1858	16,037	14	11	13,108	12	2	81

50. The Belgaum zillah has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (11,856) square miles, with a population of one million, twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two (1,025,882). In no part of this Presidency was there more excitement than in the Southern Muratha Country during the years 1857 and 1858; in such years, in which an increase of crime and insecurity of property might naturally be expected, the total amount of property stolen has not been as much as has been often lost elsewhere in a single night.

51. It is a very remarkable fact, to which I wish to draw the particular notice of Government, that the whole amount stolen *in the two years* was only in value Rupees twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventy, annas five, and pies two (24,670-5-2); of which Rupees eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-seven, annas one, and pies eleven (18,647-1-11), was recovered, so that the actual loss in two years was only Rupees six thousand and twenty-three, annas three, and pies three (6,023-3-3).

52. The decrease in crime and increased security of life and property may be traced from the time that Mr. Forjett organised the village police. The stipendiary police, even when ragged and neglected, always contained good material, which fortunately was organised, disciplined, and fit for work before the evil days came on us; but there is still a broad margin left, and Mr. Souter is alone entitled to the credit.

53. The returns show a decrease in the crimes of rape and abortion; of the former there were five (5) against ten (10), and of the latter eight (8) against twelve (12) in the preceding year.

54. There were five (5) cases of homicide in 1858; of six (6) persons apprehended, five (5) were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour from ten (10) to five (5) years.

55. There is an increase of four hundred and forty-one (441) cases in the crime of resistance of process: the total number for 1858 is five hundred and fifty-three (553), but of these four hundred and forty-four (444) cases are for concealment or non-registry of arms.

56. There is a marked decrease in crimes of every other class for 1858.

57. The conduct of the police, with few exceptions, has been good. They have undergone cheerfully much harrassing work, and during the year performed some very important services, which have been noticed elsewhere. The mounted and disciplined foot police have greatly improved, and are now second to none in the Presidency.

58. Here, in few words, are the results of the efforts of the police in a large and very important district in a year of great excitement, with a population somewhat turbulent and addicted to crimes of violence, and not remarkable for loyalty, with several complications and disturbances in the country itself and on its border.

59. Considering all that occurred at Kolapoor, Jumkundee, Shorapoor, Sawunt Warree, North Canara, at Hulgulley, Nurgoond, and Copaldroog, it is very gratifying to have to report that Mr. Souter and his police maintained the degree of security to life and property to the extent above shown, and it will be satisfactory to Government to receive the data and proof above specified.

Section 3.

Dharwar.

60. From the Superintendent's report for 1858 and examination of the returns as compared with those of the last three (3) years, the returns for 1858 present a favourable result, and indicate a steady, progressive improvement in the working of the police.

61. The number of crimes in 1857 was two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven (2,437), and in 1858 two thousand and seventy-four (2,074).

62. Although there is an increase of apprehensions, it will be seen that the convictions are proportionately greater; and though there is an increase in the number of acquittals, the result, when compared with the three (3) preceding years, show an actual decrease, as follows:—

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	2,837	3,105	3,160	3,291
Do. do. convicted	1,588	1,934	2,336	2,452
Do. do. acquitted	1,249	1,171	824	839
Percentage of convictions	55¾	62	73¾	74½

63. These results are satisfactory.

64. The following is also favourable :—

Year.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1855.....	38,258	4	4	6,075	12	8	16
1856.....	45,663	0	2	6,590	7	4	14
1857.....	22,235	3	0	4,921	9	5	22
1858.....	32,027	13	10	15,314	15	8	47

65. There is a decrease in serious crimes to an extent indicating the increased efficiency in the police.

Years.	Murders.	Homicide and Assault with Homicide.	Arson.	Rape.	Gang Robberies of all descriptions.	Robberies, including Burglaries and Cattle-stealing of all descriptions.	Thefts of all descriptions.	Attempts at Thefts and Robberies.
1855	17	6	99	11	3	150	776	219
1856	11	..	74	6	4	29	810	199
1857	9	3	105	5	8	135	594	147
1858	10	2	81	5	5	106	560	105

66. The condition of the disciplined and mounted police is highly creditable to Captain Thomas, the Superintendent, who has bestowed great pains with the discipline and interior economy of the whole force.

67. Captain Thomas was actively engaged both in and out of his own zillah. He took part in the steps for the suppression of the Bund in North Canara : he was also engaged at Nurgoond.

68. The superintendent reports that several of the district officers who assisted the police during the disturbances have been accused of tyranny, &c. &c., by certain of the disaffected and those suspected and arrested for treason, and which, on inquiry, were found to be groundless.

69. There were also other instances of misconduct established to my satisfaction against the police ; and I directed the dismissal of two (2) subedars and others in lower grades ; but, with these exceptions, the conduct of the police was very creditable, and they showed both

zeal and courage on several occasions. For this improved state of discipline and efficiency the whole credit is due to Captain Thomas, who commenced and perfected the work.

Section 4.

Khandeish.

70. The following is the abstract of chief points requiring notice in the Khandeish report.

71. The apprehensions during 1858 and three previous years are as follows :—

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	4,929	4,934	4,333	4,023
Do. do. convicted.....	2,965	2,959	2,938	2,627
Do. do. acquitted.....	1,964	1,957	1,380	1,380
Do. do. untried	..	18	15	16
Percentage of convictions	60	59¾	70	65¼

72. The decrease in arrests in 1858, compared with 1857, is three hundred and ten (310).

73. There are three hundred and eleven (311) less convictions in 1858. This the superintendent has omitted to note in his report.

74. The results are as follows: convictions compared with acquittals were —

In 1855, one and a-half (1½) to one (1).
In 1856, one and a-half (1½) to one (1).
In 1857, more than two (2) to one (1).
In 1858, nearly two (2) to one (1).

75. Of the total number, four thousand and twenty-three (4,023) of apprehensions, three thousand three hundred and forty-five (3,345) were for minor offences, five hundred and eleven (511) for theft, including cattle-stealing, and one hundred and sixty-seven (167) for serious offences.

76. Out of five hundred and eleven (511) for theft, including cattle-stealing, three hundred and forty (340) were convicted and punished as follows.

77. One hundred and three (103) fined, flogged, or discharged on security; two hundred and six (206) sentenced to imprisonment from one (1) day to six (6) months; twenty-four (24) sentenced to imprisonment from six (6) to twelve (12) months; seven (7) sentenced to imprisonment from one (1) to two (2) years. The rest, one hundred and seventy-one (171), acquitted.

78. In the arrests for minor offences, the heaviest punishment awarded did not exceed four (4) years, the lightest being one (1) day.

79. Of the one hundred and sixty-seven (167) arrests for serious offences, seventy-one (71) were convicted and ninety-six (96) acquitted. The arrests were less by seven (7) than those made on the same account in 1857.

80. There have been forty-one (41) gang robberies in all, of which twenty-six (26) were committed by insurgent Bheels, and, being altogether exceptionable cases, call for no particular remarks.

81. Again, out of fifteen (15) remaining cases, three (3) were perpetrated by insurgent Nahal and Turvee Bheels in the Yawul Talooka. Twenty-seven (27) Bheels were apprehended and tried under Act XIV. of 1857: sentence as follows:—

15 For treason, sentenced to death: two were at once executed; the sentence of the rest was committed to transportation.

12 Acquitted.

Total .. 27

Ten (10) more were apprehended, but were pardoned under the amnesty.

82. The following is the summary of the remaining twelve (12) cases of gang robberies:—

1. The first occurred at Jogulkherra, Talook Jamnair: a serious case; detected.
2. The second at Mouje Dongurgaum, Talook Bhurgaum: a serious case, attended with circumstances of atrocity; detected.
3. The third at Mouje Khursapa, Talook Jamnair: a serious case; not detected: is supposed to have been perpetrated by the criminals in case No. 1, but the evidence did not prove it.
4. The fourth occurred at Sarva, Peta Pachorah: a serious case, with aggravating circumstances; not detailed; supposed to have been committed by the gang in case No. 1.

5. The fifth at Mouje Koonzur, Talook Dhoolia: a serious case, accompanied with violence; not discovered.
6. The sixth at Maygaum, Talook Jamnair: a serious case; detected: committed by the gang in case No. 1.
7. Occurred at Mouje Koorah, Talook Nusseerabad; committed by a gang of the Pardhee caste; no clue has yet been obtained; it is probable it was perpetrated by a portion of the gang which committed robberies in the Jamnair Talooka.
8. At Mouje Jowkherra, Talook Jamnair: a serious case, attended with violence: detected; criminal punished.
9. At Chinckherra, Talook Jamnair: a serious case; not detected.
10. At Nhaway, Talooka Bhurgaum: a serious case, with circumstances of atrocity. The police were eminently successful in this case: sixteen (16) Binjarees seized, and Rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) of stolen property recovered. The following sentence was awarded by Mr. Neave:—

    One (1) to be hanged.
    Eight (8) hard labour for fourteen (14) years.
    Fourteen (14) do. for ten (10) years.
    Three (3) do. for (2) years.

11. The eleventh was an ordinary case: discovered.
12. The twelfth was a serious case, but not discovered.

83. As compared with the number of gang robberies which occurred in 1857, those above detailed show a decrease of one (1) only in the year under report; but on comparing the success of the police during the past year and that of the previous one, it would appear that whilst the perpetrators of six (6) out of twelve (12) of the gang robberies in the year just closed, and of five (5) out of those committed during the year 1857, have been apprehended and brought to justice, the perpetrators of only four (4) out of the thirteen (13) cases of 1857 were captured and punished during that year.

84. There were nine (9) murders: one of them was doubtful. In the commission of these, thirteen (13) persons were implicated and apprehended: of these two (2) were transported, one (1) executed, and ten (10) acquitted.

Murders.	
In 1855	8
„ 1856	9
„ 1857	9
„ 1858	9

85. Of the eight (8) positive murders in 1858, five (5) were committed on account of infidelity on the part of women, two (2) owing to

animosity, and one (1) committed during a fit of intoxication: detail as follows:—

Patel murdered by two men, who were discharged by the Sessions Court for want of proof.

One (1) woman found murdered: not detected.

A boy of twelve (12) years, supposed to have been murdered by his stepfather: not convicted.

A Bheel murdered his wife: not convicted.

Bheel killed a Bheel woman: convicted.

Mhar murdered his wife: convicted and sentenced to transportation.

Man murdered by his daughter-in-law: convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Two (2) women murdered a girl of five (5) years, for enmity between them and her parents: not convicted.

86. The contrasted statement shows an increase under thirteen (13) headings of one hundred and forty-two (142) cases, as follows:—

7	rape.
5	abortion.
11	adultery.
71	petty assault.
1	dacoity, with wounding or personal injury.
10	highway robberies, unattended with any aggravating circumstances.
3	theft, with wounding.
4	attempt at dacoity.
3	fraud, embezzlement.
7	taking away property, destroying houses, &c.
5	killing or maiming other persons' cattle.
3	perjury.
12	misdemeanours.
142	

87. The decrease is shown under ten (10) headings of one hundred and sixty-four (164) cases, viz:—

1	wounding, with intent to kill.
1	homicide.
4	attempt at rape.
1	theft, with murder.

2	poisoning.
2	dacoity, with murder.
5	highway robbery, with wounding or personal injury.
19	plunder, with violence.
15	burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances.
114	other offences not included in the above.
164	

88. The total number of cases of robbery and theft of all denominations shown in the contrasted statement is seven hundred and fifty-one (751). Of these, two hundred and sixty-nine (269) were thefts of from one (1) pie to Rupees three (3); one hundred and eighteen (118) above three (3) to Rupees ten (10); one hundred and twenty-seven (127) above ten (10) and not exceeding Rupees fifty (50); forty-seven (47) above fifty (50) and not exceeding Rupees one thousand (1,000); five (5) above one thousand (1,000) and not exceeding Rupees two thousand four hundred and thirteen (2,413);—all of which latter, excepting one of Rupees one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven and annas four (1,477-4-0), were recovered.

89. The above shows a decrease in robberies of all denominations as compared with 1857. The estimated amount of property stolen during 1858 is Rupees fifty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-six and annas six (56,136-6-0); recovered, Rupees eleven thousand seven hundred and fourteen, annas nine, and pies one (11,714-9-1), or twenty (20) per cent.

90. The superintendent considers this as creditable to the police, particularly owing to the disturbed state of the country; but the Commissioner does not consider it to be so, because the country was not at all disturbed, except near the Sautpoorahs. As compared with other zillahs, the proportion of recoveries is small.

91. The results of three preceding years are as follows:—

Years.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1855.....	14,277 6 11	5,779 6 1	40
1856.....	51,781 12 2	12,663 4 11	24
1857.....	67,524 15 0	8,244 6 5	12

92. It must, however, be noted that of the whole amount stolen, Rupees fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-one, annas eight, and pies three (14,981-8-3) was made away with on twenty-three (23) occasions, when villages in the Sultanpore, Thulnair, Chopra, Yawul, and Challisgaum Talookas were plundered by the insurgent Bheels. The stolen property during the year amounts to Rupees forty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-four, annas thirteen, and pies nine (41,154-13-9); but this still exceeds by Rupees six thousand three hundred and ninety-eight, annas seven, and pies five (6,398-7-5), that stolen in 1857.

93. As regards the conduct of the stipendiary police, in the disciplined police one (1) subedar, for torturing a prisoner, and one (1) for drunkenness, have been dismissed; one (1) private, committed to the sessions on a charge of murder, struck off the strength of the corps, and twenty-five (25) privates dismissed for other acts of misconduct.

In the peon police and mounted police, fifteen (15) peons and a silledar discharged for different acts of misconduct.

94. The fines inflicted by the Superintendent amount in all to Rupees eight and annas four (8-4-0), entirely levied from undisciplined police, with the exception of Rupees five (5) from a Foujdar.

95. Rupees five hundred and sixty-three (563) paid as rewards to police by order of the Government and the Commissioner of Police.

96. Besides this, many of the mounted and foot police have been rewarded by political authorities.

97. Value of property destroyed by accidental fires is estimated at Rupees six thousand three hundred and twelve (6,312); that by arson Rupees eighty-one (81), which is less by Rupees nine hundred and seventy-four and annas two (974-2-0) than that destroyed in 1857.

98. In 1857 the 2nd Bheel Corps numbered to six hundred and forty-one (641) men; it was raised to full complement of one thousand (1,000) men, minus one hundred and fifty-three (153): most of these have been drilled, armed, accoutred, and clothed, and perform at present detached duties.

99. The mounted police are in excellent order, mustering ninety-two (92) men; had been on occasions taken out on active service, and were very useful in other respects in rapidly conveying despatches, &c., for which they were rewarded by the Magistrate by distributing Rupees four hundred and fifty (450) amongst them.

100. The Superintendent brings prominently to notice the excellent services of his senior assistants—Captain Birch and Lieutenant Atkins —to the Commissioner's notice. They were both wounded during the Sautpoorah campaign, and for which they received commendation of Government: also brings to notice the zealous co-operation of Captain Palin; brings also to notice Mr. Apothecary Burns' services.

101. Abstract of the annual crime returns:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	671	756
No. 2. Offences committed against property, with violence	91	82
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	920	824
No. 4. Malicious offences against property, ..	22	19
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.	9	6
No. 6. Miscellaneous	689	695
Total..	2,402	2,382

Section 5.

Sholapoor.

102. The chief points requiring notice in the police report of the Sholapoor zillah are as follows:—

Crimes committed in 1857-58—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person.....	1,273	942
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	9	8
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	1,086	1,126
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.	116	130
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.....	6	21
No. 6. Miscellaneous	741	721
Total..	3,231	2,948

103. The amount of property stolen and recovered is as follows :—

	1855			1856			1857			1858		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Stolen	28,893	3	9	40,756	5	5	20,859	0	0	28,280	0	0
Recovered	5,618	9	1	13,385	0	0	4,753	0	0	3,248	0	0
Percentage	19	0	0	33	0	0	23	0	0	11	0	0

104. There was only one (1) case of gang robbery during 1858, and that not an aggravated one, committed by Mhangs and Dheers of the Ceded Districts. A good part of the property stolen was recovered, and some men were sentenced in the Sessions Court. It is satisfactory to note how much this crime has diminished in the Sholapoor zillah, where it formerly prevailed to a great extent :—

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	5682	5761	3814	5189
Do. do. convicted	5180	5181	3408	4401
Do. do. acquitted	502	579	406	788
Do. do. untried	....	1	....	....
Percentage of convictions	91	89¾	89¼	76½

105. There is nothing in the above calling for particular remark; the returns are on the whole in favour of the previous years.

106. There were seven (7) murders, as in the last year; of which the abstract is as follows :—

1 One woman murdered by her husband for adultery; criminal absconded, and has not yet been captured.

1 One dead body was found in the jungles; murderer not known: supposed to be committed by travellers, as per verdict of the jury.

1 One man murdered another for having connexion with his wife: detected and executed.

1 A girl of twelve (12) years murdered by her husband: acquitted in the sessions.

1 A poisoning case: suspicion rested on a patell and a jungum; they were acquitted at the sessions. The patell has since died.

1 A husband murdered his wife and confessed to it, but was acquitted at the sessions.

1 One man murdered by two men at a deserted village; they were arrested, but were discharged by the Assistant Magistrate, on which they ran away. The Superintendent reports that they have since been again arrested, and further inquiry instituted.

7

107. In offences against the person, a decrease of two hundred and forty (240) cases in petty assault. In the rest, no marked difference.

108. In offences against property without violence an increase of twenty (20) cases in burglary, and twenty (20) of receiving stolen property.

109. An increase of eighteen (18) cases (in damaging crops) in malicious offences against property; in the rest, no material difference.

110. An increase of forgery of four (4) cases; in the rest, no material difference.

111. "Misdemeanours," same as last year.

112. There are no other points requiring notice.

Section 6.

Ahmednuggur.

113. The abstract of the annual crime returns is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person.....	1,273	806
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence.....	26	25
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	543	401
No. 4. Malicious offences against property ..	144	94
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency	5	2
No. 6. Miscellaneous	687	581
Total..	2,678	1,909

111. The total number of cases is considerably less than in the pre-

ceding year, showing a decrease of seven hundred and seventy-one (771) cases.

115. The amount of property lost is less by Rupees fourteen thousand and five hundred, annas eleven, and pies ten (14,500-11-10), as compared with 1856, and Rupees eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, annas fifteen, and pies five (11,836-15-5) less than 1857,—being only Rupees nine thousand three hundred and thirty-six, annas five, and pies four (9,336-5-4), or rather less than Rupees four and eight annas (4-8-0) for each village in the zillah.

116. In the amount recovered there is an increase of seven (7) per cent. compared with 1856 :—

Year.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1855.....	26,141	14	9	13,108	2	0	50
1856.....	23,837	1	2	9,360	2	9	39
1857.....	19,167	15	11	9,586	11	6	50
1858.....	9,336	5	4	4,305	9	3	46

The percentage of recoveries for the last year (1857) is greater, but the actual amount stolen in 1858 is less than half;—a fact deserving particular notice.

117. There were seven (7) murders in 1855, eight (8) in 1856, eight (8) in 1857, and only three (3) in 1858.

118. Of the above, two (2) were on account of jealousy and adultery, one (1) resulted from a quarrel about the ownership of a field ; in all these cases the perpetrators were detected and convicted.

119. Four (4) cases of homicide: two women who died from blows received from their husbands; two illegitimate children deserted by mothers.

120. Of rape and abortion a decrease of six (6) ; adultery, decrease eighteen (18).

121. There were seven (7) cases of gang robbery, five (5) less than in 1857. Of these, five (5) were detected, twenty (20) persons concerned were convicted and sentenced to death or transportation.

122. Of the two (2) undetected cases, one (1) was committed by "Hisswul Bheels": of whom two (2) have been apprehended, and the

other is supposed to have been committed by the Trimbuck Band, who were captured, tried, and convicted by the court of commission.

123. Of the cases five hundred and forty-six (546) under "Miscellaneous," three hundred and eighty-four (384) are trivial, viz. two hundred and twenty (220) for abusive language, one hundred and sixty-four (164) for non-removal of nuisance, sixteen (16) abuse of authority, eighty-three (83) non-registry of arms, sixty-three (63) for disobedience of orders to breach of religious law.

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	3146	5188	4548	4064
Do. do. convicted	2316	3638	3198	3137
Do. do. acquitted	830	1545	1222	924
Do. do. untried	....	5	128	3
Percentage of convictions	73½	70	70	77

124. The very small amount of property stolen, and the large number of convictions, afford satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the police in the Nuggur zillah, and of the energy and ability of the Superintendent and his Assistant; not forgetting the late Captain Henry, to whose previous labour they are mainly indebted.

125. With the above results, the Superintendent complains that some of his police have been insubordinate: seventy (70) dismissed, and a like number took their discharge. The Superintendent assigns as causes—

Insufficiency of remuneration, which has been remedied.

That the punishments authorised have no deterring effect; an opinion in which I do not concur.

126. The Superintendent truly, but somewhat inconsistently, states that the police had very harrassing work to perform since 4th October 1857, and that they have evinced a most praiseworthy zeal in the performance of very arduous duty on the occasions alluded to; they have marched distances which have rarely been equalled and never surpassed. A party of mounted, and a few of the foot police, accompanied the Superintendent through the Moglaee, a distance of four hundred and thirteen (413) miles in ten (10) days.

127. The disciplined portion were also repeatedly under fire. I consider their conduct generally was excellent, and that they are entitled to great praise.

128. The Superintendent reports in high terms of the Assistant, Lieutenant Carr, and the management of the police under his orders. Lieutenant Carr is a very zealous, active, and able officer, as evinced on numerous occasions since he joined the Police Department; and I have repeatedly had the satisfaction to mention his name favourably.

129. The Superintendent commands the faithful and zealous services of Native Commandant and the Sheristedar—Bulwuntrao.

Section 7.

Poona.

130. The abstract of the annual crime returns is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person.....	1,057	1,140
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	23	5
No. 3. Offences against property, without violence.	770	822
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	31	95
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.	7	13
No. 6. Miscellaneous	702	1,447
Total..	2,590	3,522

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	5430	4981	4959	6971
Do. do. convicted	3501	3399	3754	5867
Do. do. acquitted	1868	1582	1205	1103
Do. do. untried	61	....	....	1
Percentage of convictions	64	68	75½	84

	1855			1856			1857			1858		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount of property stolen	43,069	12	3	49,549	9	5	31,777	9	9	21,357	10	11
Do. recovered..	7,441	12	9	13,326	12	11	17,875	13	4	7,964	2	1
Percentage of recoveries	17	0	0	26	0	0	56	0	0	37	0	0

131. In explanation of the numerical increase of crimes in 1858, amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two (932), the Superintendent

states that of the above number seven hundred and fifty (750) were petty offences.

132. There is no explanation for an increase of sixty-four (64) under the head of malicious offences against property.

133. It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in other serious crimes.

134. There were only two (2) dacoities with personal injury, and only three (3) alleged murders; all detected: prisoner in one (1) case hanged, in the second case acquitted, and the third, the case was decided at the sessions to have been only serious assault, for which a sentence of five (5) years' imprisonment was awarded; so, in fact, there were only two (2) murders in the year.

135. The records show that there were thirteen (13) murders in 1855, fifteen (15) in 1856, and seven (7) in 1857.

136. With regard to the village police, the Superintendent states that the land granted to Rukwaldars is assessed under the old instead of the survey rates, which makes it worth one-third or one-fourth less than the present amount placed on it. The land allowed them is of inferior description and far from the village; in very many cases it remains uncultivated. I have directed the attention of the Magistrate to these questions.

137. The conduct of the police during the year was very good; one man was only tried for theft and sentenced to nine (9) months' imprisonment.

138. The Superintendent again commends the zeal and energy displayed by Khan Saheb Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Foujdar of Poona, which has received the notice of Government.

Section 8.

Ahmedabad.

139. The points which chiefly merit notice in the Ahmedabad zillah, are shown in the following brief abstract of the Superintendent's report:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	405	406
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	48	45

	1857.	1858.
No. 3. Offences against property, without violence.	783	888
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.....	28	24
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.	4	5
No. 6. Miscellaneous	519	518
Total..	1,787	1,886

140. The contrasted statement shows an increase of ninety-nine (99) cases in the year under report; the numbers being, in 1857, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven (1,787), and in 1858, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1,886). The headings which show the greatest increase are burglary, petty assault, and theft; the latter alone shows an increase of one hundred and one (101) cases.

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	4146	3755	3139	3771
Do. do. convicted	2690	2861	2548	2982
Do. do. acquitted	1317	894	591	589
Do. do. untried	112	....	....	7
Do. do. referred to Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut	27	....	....	6
Do. do. discharged without trial.....	....	....	....	184
Do. do. died before trial ..	....	....	....	2
Do. do. escaped	....	....	....	1
Percentage of conviction	63¾	76	81	79

141. There were fifteen (15) murders in 1855, nine (9) in 1856, twelve (12) in 1857, and sixteen (16) in 1858.

142. Eighteen (18) highway robbery cases,—one (1) in excess of the preceding year.

143. Plunder, with violence, eleven (11) cases,—being a decrease of two (2).

144. Burglary shows one hundred and eighty-seven (187) cases,—forty-four (44) in excess of last year.

145. The value of property alleged to have been stolen and recovered is as follows:—

	1855			1856			1857			1858		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Stolen	48,176	14	10	46,527	9	1	31,418	10	4	34,938	10	0
Recovered	6,002	13	1	5,426	1	7	5,069	12	10	16,025	5	0
Percentage	12	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	46	0	0

146. A considerable diminution in the amount stolen, as compared with 1855 and 1856, and a very great increase in the amount of property recovered.

147. The conduct of the police was good; they had no particular opportunity to distinguish themselves as in 1857, but they had a fair share of hard work, and did it well.

148. One hundred and fifty (150) men, under the command of the Assistant Superintendent, were attached to Major Grimes's column, and were present at the destruction of Anoria.

149. One hundred (100) men were stationed at Purantej to protect the frontier; they also co-operated with the field force.

150. In November and December, when the rebels under Tantia Topee made their appearance near the eastern frontier, a party of one hundred and twenty (120) men were sent to Hursole, to be ready to act should occasion require it.

151. Escort duty was very heavy.

152. During the year, the zillah has lost the services of one hundred and thirty-three (133) men of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and forty-nine (49) Regulars, which have been withdrawn from outpost duty.

153. Their place was supplied by the men of the Hussan Khan's Irregular Levy, two-thirds (⅔) of whom were employed beyond the limits, under orders from the Political Commissioner. The remaining one-third (⅓) were distributed in several talookas and on the frontier towards Kurree. Officers also were supplied with escorts from the levy.

154. The attention of the Superintendent and his Assistant was taken up entirely with a succession of pressing and emergent duties, and no progress was made during the year towards the reorganisation of the village police, which is considered to be inefficient. It is stated that only two (2) persons were arrested by the village police during the year.

155. The Superintendent is of opinion that the watchmen may be rendered efficient by the introduction of cash payment, an opinion in which, as the Government are aware, I entirely disagree. (*Vide* paragraphs 49, 50, 51, of my report for last year.)

156. The Superintendent also considers the Patels are quite unfit for the duties expected of them. To this also I am not prepared to assent; there is a check on unnecessary severity, but every facility to weed out really inefficient and objectionable characters; and I trust

that, as the *status* of the patel is improved, that the complaints of inefficiency will cease.

157. The Superintendent reports very favourably of Dowlutraee Rulliatram, the Foujdar of the city of Ahmedabad; and in a great measure to his vigilance ascribes the small amount of crime (only four (4) cases of burglary occurred) in the city, which contains a population of upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000), and no other serious crime.

Section 9.

Kaira.

158. The chief points in the annual crime report of the Superintendent of Police, Kaira, are as follows:—

159. The abstract of the annual crime returns is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	557	417
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	25	12
No. 3. Offences against property, without violence.	1,580	1,125
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	202	183
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.	5	17
No. 6. Miscellaneous.....	264	350
Total..	2,633	2,104

160. The above shows a decrease of five hundred and thirty-two (532) in offences against person and property.

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	1962	2174	2883	2344
Do. do. convicted	1281	1503	2064	1772
Do. do. acquitted	681	671	819	572
Percentage of conviction	65	69	71	75

161. The amount of property stolen and recovered, contrasted with the last three years, is as follows :—

Years.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1855.....	19,202	3	1	6,879	0	8	35
1856.....	28,387	11	2	10,876	14	2	38
1857.....	49,933	1	2	28,938	0	8	37
1858.....	21,653	6	4	8,072	4	3	37

162. There were twenty-one (21) cases of murder in 1855, five (5) in 1856, seventeen (17) in 1857, and seventeen (17) in 1858.

163. Of the seventeen (17) murders in 1858, one (1) is entered under the head of "burglary, with murder," one (1) under the head of "homicide," and one (1) "assault, with wounding."

164. In class No. 1 is improperly entered, under the head of "torture," a case of poisoning by datura of a husband by a wife. The man recovered; the woman was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

165. Under "misdemeanours," in class No. 6, the following are entered :—

Threatening notices, not followed by injury.....	25
Bribery	7
Conspiracy.....	3
Smuggling opium	6
Attempt at suicide	2
Making use of public money	9
Keeping false accounts	1
Total..	53

166. In class No. 6, under the head of "other offences," the following are entered :—

Neglect of duty.....	15
Breach of local rules	61
Breach of morality	3
Concealing property found	2

Using false weights	4
Threatening policemen on duty	1
Nuisance	73
Obstructing progress of survey	3
Singing obscene songs	5
Escape from custody	4
Concealing arms	60
Breach of trust	2
Selling red-lead without a licence	1
Obstructing justice	4
Total..	238

167. The only increase in crime is in the attempt at theft and cattle-stealing. The increase in other offences is from sixty (60) cases of concealing arms, thirty-nine (39) perjury cases which cannot be prevented by the police, as also seventeen (17) cases of forgery, to which the same remark applies.

168. Though compared with some districts, the return is not favourable.

169. There is, as will be seen, a decided improvement as compared with former years.

170. The present superintendent is a most active, energetic, pains-taking officer, who devotes himself to his duty with an amount of zeal which merits, and has often received, the marked commendation of Government. His report, however, is very meagre, and there are several particulars wanting; this I have fully explained, and I have no doubt he will not fail to supply all that is required in future.

Section 10.

Broach.

171. The abstract of annual crime return is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	638	799
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	17	16
No. 3. Offences against property, without violence.	908	1,021

	1857.	1858.
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.....	310	269
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency.	4	3
No. 6. Miscellaneous.....	250	344
Total..	2,126	2,453

172. Four (4) cases of murder occurred during the year—a decrease of three (3) on the previous year. In one (1) case sentence of death was awarded, two (2) were discharged by the Session Judge, and one (1), a European soldier, remained for trial by court martial, for the murder of a native.

173. No cases occurred of wounding with intent to kill.

174. Two (2) cases of attempt to commit murder, the same number as in 1857; both cases were detected and punishment awarded.

175. Three (3) cases of homicide,—being an increase of two (2). In one (1) case transportation was awarded; in the remaining two (2) the accused were discharged.

176. It will be noted therefore that, under the heading of seven hundred and ninety-nine (799) offences against the person, there are only three (3) murders, two (2) attempts, three (3) homicides. Of the remainder, as usual, the greater proportion consists of trivial assaults.

177. There were no cases of child-stealing.

178. One (1) case of dacoity, unattended with aggravating circumstances; the offenders succeeded in making good their escape into the Rajpeepla territory, and are still unapprehended.

179. Seven cases (7) of highway robbery,—a decrease of four (4) as compared with 1857. Of the seven (7) cases, two (2) were convicted, two (2) discharged for want of proof, and in three (3) the offenders are at large.

180. Burglary: one hundred and eighty-three (183) cases—an increase of forty-five (45) cases over last year.

181. Theft, including cattle-stealing: six hundred and fifty-seven (657) cases,—an increase of one hundred and forty-two (142) cases.

182. Receiving stolen property,—an increase of seven (7) cases.

183. Arson: eighty-four (84) cases,—exhibiting a decrease of sixty-nine (69) cases.

184. Damaging crops: one hundred and seventy-four (174) cases,—an increase over 1857 of forty (40) cases.

185. On the whole, the returns show results far from satisfactory. There is no appreciable decrease in the particular offences, which

ought to be prevented by a vigilant police. Quoting the Superintendent's explanation on the subject, he imputes much to the extraordinary character of the year 1858, in which, he says, there was much excitement to, and unusual opportunity for, the perpetration of disorder and lawlessness. He also alludes to the stream of troops passing through the zillah, involving on the police much extra duty for "escort, collection of carriage, &c.," all such work taking them from their regular duty. The Superintendent also attributes something to the influx of people of all kinds seeking or pretending to seek employment on the railway.

186. Captain Palin observes that, during this period, the police was in a transition state; the Cooly element had recently been introduced, and unfit men and bad and doubtful characters had been swept from the force. Though these arrangements must ultimately work out beneficial results, yet, at first there were, of course, attendant difficulties.

187. The Superintendent also alludes to the several changes of the superintendents, and states that there are other points that should be submitted in his report, but that want of personal and practical acquaintance with them may be accepted as his excuse for not noticing them.

188. The Magistrate, in forwarding the Superintendent's report, remarks that there appears to have been a considerable increase of crime during the year, but that the facts stated by the Superintendent may to a great extent account for it:—

In 1857.

Arrests	2,215
Convictions	1,156
Acquittals	1,059

In 1858.

Arrests	2,044
Convictions	1,142
Acquittals	902

189. The value of property stolen was, in 1857.... Rs. 25,508 5 10
Recovered ..... „ 4,491 4 7
Percentage of recoveries ..... 17 per cent.
In 1858, stolen ..... Rs. 24,397 15 7
In 1858, recovered ..... „ 6,253 4 10
Percentage of recoveries ..... 25 per cent.

190. It is worth while to compare this zillah with Belgaum—the zillah with the worst, and the zillah with the best village police. The area of Broach is ten thousand five hundred and sixty (10,560) square miles less than Belgaum ; the population is seven hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight (734,898) less, yet the amount stolen in the two years in Broach is more than double the amount stolen in Belgaum. The disproportion in the amount of property recovered is still more remarkable, being seventeen (17) and twenty-five (25) per cent. at Broach, whereas at Belgaum they were, in the corresponding two years, sixty-four (64) and eighty-one (81) per cent.

191. The Magistrate observes that, as stated by Captain Palin, frequent changes in the office of Superintendent of Police have doubtless had a prejudicial effect. Mr. Tucker hopes the district may for some time have a permanent superintendent.

192. The Government are aware that this refers rather to former than present arrangements ; that with the view of remedy, on my report bringing this defect and its attendant disadvantages under notice, the Government authorised the pay of the Superintendent of Broach being placed on the same footing as Kaira.

193. Since then, Captain Palin was appointed to act for Captain Graham, disabled by his wound (received in action with the Nassick Bheels); and when Captain Graham was, by bad health, compelled to go to England, his appointment was permanently transferred to Khandeish ; and to prevent another change, Captain Palin was permanently appointed to Broach.

194. Captain Palin has some local experience and the necessary qualifications. He will be entitled to promotion hereafter, but it cannot be better earned than by remaining for a sufficient time in his present appointment, and bringing the Broach police into good order. The work was well commenced by Captain Graham ; the material of the stipendiary police is immensely improved ; they are now an effective, disciplined body, in which the Cooly element has been largely introduced, and, in the opinion of a very competent and energetic officer (Captain Graham), may be fully relied on to fight when required. It is therefore scarcely necessary to remark that they present a marked contrast in this respect to their former condition and *morale*. The old Broach police was composed of the scum of the towns, and was utterly useless and disreputable.

195. Much yet remains to be done, particularly with the village police, which is probably the worst in this Presidency, and, as I have stated elsewhere, presents a very decided contrast on certain important specified points when compared with the Belgaum police.

196. Though it does not fall within the limit of this report in regard to time, yet it is expedient here to attempt to explain and to trace the causes in which originates the defective condition of the Broach police, shown, as it is, in the manner of all others, the least satisfactory, viz. with rare exceptions, a uniform want of success in the prevention, and still more in the detection, of crime.

197. The Magistrate, Mr. Tucker, has given me his best assistance. It cannot be condensed, I therefore transcribe some of the correspondence which has taken place; the following points will present themselves.

198. The village police is bad. It is doubtful whether the stipendiary police has been judiciously disposed, and the full use made of that arm in patrols and other arrangements for the prevention of crime.

199. There appears also to be unusual difficulty in obtaining evidence. Captain Palin is a clear-headed and painstaking officer, and I look for improvement; but as regards the past, one is compelled to infer either that cases have been too hurriedly sent up with too little care in preparation, or else the trying authorities are more than usually exacting, in their standard, of what is supposed to constitute full judicial proof.

200. This is the substance of the correspondence above referred to:—

Referring to previous communications on the same subject, the Commissioner of Police has the honour again to draw the particular attention of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Broach, to the accompanying original return, which, from the uniform absence of success, has absolutely no parallel in this Presidency.

2. The discipline and *morale* of the armed police is vastly improved, and the material infinitely superior to what it was formerly; but it is obvious there are grave defects occasioning this uniform immunity of crime defects in the system somewhere urgently requiring remedy, and the Commissioner requests the Magistrate and Superintendent will consult together and communicate the result.

No. 148 of 1859.

Monthly Progress Crime Return *of the Broach Zillah, for July* 1859.

Broach, 9th August 1859.

No. of Cases.	Name of Village.	Name of Talooka.	Date of Offence.	Nature of Offence.	Subject.
1 of 1855 ..	Veruch.....	Jumbooseer.....	August 14th	Murder	The offender in this case still at large.
2 of 1856 ..	Vejulpore	Broach.....	July 14th	Do.	Ditto ditto.
15 of „ ..	Peeramun	Unklesur.....	October 6th.....	Do.	Ditto ditto.
2 of 1857 ..	Tunkaria.....	Jumbooseer.....	January 6th	Highway robbery..	The offender in this case still at large, and no property recovered.
8 of „ ..	Kolowna	Ahmode	About March 29th.	Murder	The offender in this case still at large.
9 of „ ..	Unklesur.....	Unklesur.....	April 20th	Do.	Ditto ditto.
12 of „ ..	Panolee	Ditto	May 17th	Highway robbery..	Ditto ditto.
14 of „ ..	Dabha	Jumbooseer.....	June 10th	Do.	Ditto ditto.
15 of „ ..	Bhankhetur.....	Ditto	June 18th	Do.	The prisoners in this case were discharged by the Police Amuldar for want of proof.
16 of „ ..	Sarode.....	Ditto	June 14th	Do.	The offender in this case still at large.
17 of „ ..	Pukajun	Wagra.....	November 4th....	Murder	The prisoner in this case has been acquitted by the Sessions Court.
19 of „ ..	Sunkwar	Broach.....	November 19th ..	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto.
1 of 1858 ..	Tunkaria.....	Wagra.....	January 30th	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto.
3 of „ ..	Ahmode	Ahmode	February 27th....	Do.	The prisoner in this case was discharged by the First Assistant Magistrate for want of proof.
5 of „ ..	Sarungpore	Unklesur.....	April 5th.....	Highway robbery..	The prisoner in this case was discharged by the District Deputy Magistrate for want of proof.
8 of „ ..	Hunkee	Jumbooseer.....	May 26th	Do.	The offender in this case still at large.
9 of „ ..	Deewa	Unklesur.....	June 3rd	Murder	The prisoner in this case will be tried by Court Martial.
10 of „ ..	Vehlum	Jumbooseer.....	June 7th	Highway robbery..	The offender in this case still at large.

11 of „ ..	Kansiabhatta	Broach.....	June 2nd.....	Gang robbery	Ditto	ditto.
12 of „ ..	Kulmar	Jumbooseer.....	June 20th	Highway robbery..	Ditto	ditto.
13 of „ ..	Bojadra	Ahmode	June 13th	Do.	The prisoners in this case were discharged by the Police Amuldar for want of proof.	
14 of „ ..	Dewla	Jumbooseer.....	December 4th....	Murder	The prisoner in this case has been acquitted by the Sessions Court.	
1 of 1859 ..	Oochud	Do.	December 10th ..	Highway robbery..	The prisoners in this case were discharged by the First Assistant Magistrate for want of proof.	
3 of „ ..	Hunkhee.....	Jumbooseer.....	January 23rd	Do.	Ditto	ditto ditto.
6 of „ ..	Broach.....	Broach.....	February 26th....	Murder	The offender in this case still at large.	
7 of „ ..	Unklesur.....	Unklesur.....	March 5th	Highway robbery with murder....	The prisoners in this case were acquitted by the Sessions Court.	
8 of „ ..	Sarungpore	Do.	March 6th	Highway robbery..	The offender in this case still at large.	
13 of „ ..	Vejulpore.....	Broach.....	May 3rd	Do.	Ditto	ditto.
14 of „ ..	Umunpore	Jumbooseer.....	May 3rd	Do.	Ditto	ditto.
16 of „ ..	Oochud	Do.	May 9th	Do.	The prisoners in this case were discharged by the First Assistant Magistrate for want of proof.	
17 of „ ..	Umunpore	Do.	May 29th	Do.	The offender in this case still at large.	
18 of „ ..	Sooka Amba, or Soorwaree	Unklesur.....	July 12th	Gang robbery	Ditto	ditto.
19 of „ ..	Dabha	Jumbooseer.....	July 14th	Highway robbery..	Two prisoners in this case were discharged by the Police Amuldar for want of proof, and further inquiry is in progress.	

(Signed) C. T. PALIN,
Superintendent of Police.

To

The Commissioner of Police.

No. 1827 of 1859.

The Commissioner requests the Magistrate will be good enough to consider what measures are required ; this return is a melancholy list of failures.

How is it to be remedied ? What is the cause ?

It is not so in other districts. Here there is a long list of escapes—cases in which the perpetrators of crimes have never been apprehended ; persons apprehended, but discharged by the Police Amuldar, Deputy and Assistant Magistrates : but the whole list is one series of failures of justice of some kind.

It occurs to the Commissioner that it would be well if the Magistrate would send for a number of the cases discharged by the Police Amuldar and the Assistants, and ascertain whether the cases have been badly sent up, or what other cause can be found for the extraordinary large proportion of discharges.

(Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

17*th August* 1859.

No. 581 of 1859.

(*On Police Commissioner's Memorandum, No.* 1827, *dated* 17*th August* 1859.)

Broach, 1*st October* 1859.

The Magistrate has the honour to state that he has, with considerable labour, reviewed the whole of cases 15 of 1857, 3*a*, 5, and 13 of 1858, and 1, 3*b*, 16, and 19 of 1859, being all in which the prisoners were released by this department.

2. In case 15 there was not a particle of evidence ;—complainants were robbed in the dark. The Mamlutdar himself caused some suspicious characters to be arrested and shown to the complainants, who could not identify them, and as there was no other proof of any sort, of course they were discharged. The police do not seem to have moved at all in the matter.

3. Case 3*a* should not have been entered as murder. A number of youths were playing together at the Hoolee : one, subject to epilepsy, was found senseless on the spot where they had been playing, and soon after died : he had a slight wound on the head. His relations attributed his death to a fit ; but the inquest thought the wound had something to do with it. Two men were arrested because they were supposed to have been among the players, but there being nothing against them, were released.

4. In case 5 the accused were regularly tried, as one complainant identified them, and one witness had seen them with weapons near the scene of the robbery. They proved an *alibi*, and the Deputy Magistrate considered the evidence insufficient for conviction, in which opinion the Magistrate concurs. They were made to give security for their future conduct.

5. In case 13 the accused were at first identified by the complainants ; but the evidence of the latter broke down before the Mamlutdar, and an *alibi* was established. The police relied, too, on one cocoanut found in the house of the prisoner,—a cocoanut having been stolen. This, of course, could not be satisfactorily identified.

6. In case 1 the escape of the prisoners was chiefly attributable to the neglect of the Police Patel, who was punished for the same. There was no property recovered, and the bare statements of the complainants, that they identified the accused, were rightly held insufficient for conviction ; especially as they were suspected of concealing the truth with regard to some smuggled opium, which was believed to have formed part of the property stolen.

7. In case 3*b* there was no proof at all. One man was suspected because some of the stolen clothes were found *near* his hut. The village police were supposed to be implicated in the affair, and received a strict warning.

8. The case 16 was fully reported in the First Assistant's memorandum, dated 25th August, forwarded with the Magistrate's memorandum, No. 528, dated 25th idem.

9. Case 19 was of the usual sort ; complainants professed to identify the accused, but there was nothing else, and an *alibi* was proved.

10. The Magistrate believes that the village police of Jumbooseer and Ahmode is very defective. In most of the above cases there are grounds for suspecting collusion on their part. The Superintendent is

about to visit these districts to try and reform them. From his exertions and the new arrangements with regard to Foujdars, the Magistrate trusts an improvement will soon be perceptible.

(Signed) L. H. B. TUCKER,
Magistrate.

No. 2267 of 1859.

The Superintendent will report, after making special and very particular inquiry, regarding the passage marked in the 2nd paragraph.

There is, no doubt, a vast improvement in the *morale* and material of which the Broach police is now composed, but the whole arrangements for the prevention and detection of crime are painfully unsatisfactory.

(Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Poona, 8th October 1859.

No. 222 of 1859.

November 8th, 1859.

The Superintendent has made special and very particular inquiry, as requested in paragraph 1 of the Commissioner's memorandum.

The Police Amuldar investigated the circumstances of the robbery in question, as the Foujdar was absent in the districts at the time of its occurrence.

It appears that four Banians, residents of Jumbooseer, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, when on their way to a temple on the road between Jumbooseer and Bankhetur, were stopped by four men, who threatened them with drawn swords, and then robbed them of their clothes to the value altogether of Rupees fifteen and annas fourteen (15-14-0). Bankhetur is about a koss or little more from Jumbooseer, and the scene of the robbery is only a short distance from the latter place. The Police Amuldar, with some police sepoys and a sowar, repaired

to the spot and traced the footsteps of two men from thence into Bankhetur; the suspicious characters of this village, and also of one or two of the adjacent villages, were assembled and their houses searched, but nothing was discovered. Four coolies, residents of the Kaira zillah, besides several other individuals, were arrested on suspicion; but on being confronted with the complainants, were not recognised by them, and were consequently released. Here, as far as can be learnt from the reports, inquiry ceased. It is too evident that great want of vigour and energy was displayed in prosecuting the search, but at this distance of time, it is difficult to fix the blame or to conduct the inquiry with a view to finding out who was in fault. The Foujdar cannot be blamed, as he was absent at the time. The Police Amuldar appears to have been alarmed, as the reports of the disturbances which took place about that time at Broach had spread to Jumbooseer, and had given encouragement to the loose characters of the locality to perpetrate irregularities. His alarms were groundless; and but three highway robberies are reported in that vicinity during the month in question.

(Signed) C. T. PALIN,
Superintendent of Police.

Section 11.

Surat.

201. The abstract of the annual crime returns is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person.....	579	559
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	5	1
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	1,025	775
No. 4. Malicious offences against property..	27	29
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency	6	4
No. 6. Miscellaneous	471	422
Total..	2,113	1,790

202. The above abstract exhibits a decrease of three hundred and twenty-three (323) in the number of crimes for 1858.

203. Forty-five (45) cases of smuggling are included in the above abstract.

204. There were eight (8) murders in 1855, six (6) in 1856, five (5) in 1857, and five (5) in 1858.

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	3618	3394	2934	2666
Do. do. convicted	2059	2174	1875	1727
Do. do. committed for trial	....	....	....	....
Do. do. acquitted	1518	1189	1037	929
Do. do. untried	41	31	22	10
Percentage of convictions	56¾	64	63¾	64¾

205. There is an increase of four (4) in the cases of homicide. There were two (2) in 1857 and six (6) in 1858.

206. There is an increase of seven (7) in cases of wounding, the number being nine (9) in 1857 and sixteen (16) in 1858.

207. No dacoity was committed during this year.

208. A decrease of one (1) case in highway robbery, the number in 1857 being two (2) and one (1) in 1858, which was apparently a false charge made by a shepherd, who stated that, while grazing his sheep, he was looted by two (2) revenue peons. The case was tried by the Assistant Magistrate, who acquitted the accused.

209. In burglary there was a decrease of fifty-six (56) cases, the number in 1857 being eighty-eight (88) and thirty-two (32) in 1858.

210. In cases of theft there is a decrease of one hundred and fifty-five (155) cases, the number in 1857 being eight hundred and forty-five (845) and six hundred and ninety (690) in 1858.

Year.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1855.....	17,555 7 7	2,771 5 1	15
1856.....	20,978 1 7	2,659 4 6	12
1857.....	14,923 13 8	3,626 9 11	24
1858.....	14,550 1 2	4,897 8 10	33

211. The estimated amount of wilful destruction of property by fire in 1858 was Rupees four hundred and nineteen, annas five, and pies four (419-5-4), that of 1857 being Rupees one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight and annas four (1,368-4-0), which shows a decrease of Rupees nine hundred and forty-eight, annas fourteen, and pies eight (948-14-8) in favour of 1858.

212. Property, to the value of Rupees fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, annas fifteen, and pies two (14,868-15-2), was destroyed by accidental fire in 1858; while, in 1857, Rupees thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, annas four, and pies eight (33,333-4-8).

213. A decrease of three (3) cases in arson, the number being fifteen (15) for 1857 and twelve (12) for 1858.

214. There were one hundred and forty-five (145) cases of false complaints.

215. The armed police have given every satisfaction; they are a well-equipped and well-behaved body of men. The mounted police have also sustained their character for efficiency.

216. It is very satisfactory to note that no disturbance of any kind occurred in the zillah during the year.

217. There has been a steady and progressive diminution of crime in the zillah during the last five years, which will be noted as satisfactory.

Section 12.

Tanna.

218. The following are the points particularly deserving of notice in the annual criminal returns for the year 1858.

219. There were fifteen (15) murders; convictions were obtained in six (6) cases; in one (1) case the murderer was apprehended after a desperate resistance, and died before trial from wounds inflicted at the time of capture. Four (4) were acquitted in the Sessions Court; two (2) were discharged by the Joint Magistrate, and two (2) remain undiscovered.

Murders.	
1855	17
1856	15
1857	16
1858	15

220. Of the two (2) last cases, one (1) was at Sootar Khar, bordering the British and Damaun territory. Some people, returning from

market, were shot at from the jungle with arrows by some Warlees; a child was struck and died shortly after: the murderers could not be traced. The second case was at Chendnee, near Tanna, where a custom-house peon was murdered, it is supposed, by some of the boatmen, for having given information regarding the sale of spirits.

221. Of the two (2) cases dismissed by the Joint Magistrate, one (1) "Jooksaye," in Sanksee. Some robbers attacked a house, where an old woman was beaten to death to tell where the valuables were hid. Some Kathkarrees, who were traced, were sent up for trial, but the evidence was insufficient. The other case was at Chowl. A man died who had been severely beaten two (2) days before. On his dying-bed he accused three (3) men, who were subsequently dismissed for want of evidence.

222. In one (1) of the cases acquitted, it appeared doubtful whether the woman had not been killed by a tiger. In the second, a man died, after having been beaten for entering a woman's house at night.

223. Of the fifteen (15) cases, only two (2) were connected with robbery; eleven (11) jealousy or enmity; one (1) illegitimate child murdered by its mother; one (1) criminal to escape apprehension.

224. Attempts at murder: there were three (3) cases as in 1857; of these, two (2) were convicted, and one (1) remained untried.

225. There is a reduction of seven (7) in assault with wounding.

226. There is a great decrease in cases of torture. The three (3) reported were committed by villagers on their wives.

227. In petty assault there is an increase of above two hundred cases (200), which is not high in proportion to the population and immense increase in the number of travellers passing through the district, and the thousands employed on the railway works in construction.

228. Of dacoity, unattended with aggravating circumstances, there were two (2) cases—a decrease of five (5) compared with 1857.

One (1) at Warlee, in Rajpooree, supposed to have been committed by persons from the Hubshee's territory, and has not been discovered.

One (1) at Karrow, also in Panwel, in which a conviction was obtained.

229. The case of piracy which was committed on the coast off Mahim has been classed under the head of river dacoity, in which a policeman of the Broach magistracy was so seriously wounded, that he died on his arrival at Surat. The inquiry in this case was prosecuted diligently; but there being no evidence beyond the identification

of prisoner by some of the passengers in the boat, when she was attacked, the case was dismissed; none of the stolen property was found.*

230. There was only one (1) case of highway robbery which was unattended by aggravating circumstances. Some Kathkurrees robbed a cart; they were detected and convicted.

231. There were eight (8) cases of theft, with wounding. None were serious, excepting the Moorbar case, where one (1) robber was killed by the villagers; one (1) was convicted and transported by the Sessions Court. Convictions were obtained in four (4) of these, including the above.

232. There were two (2) cases of robbery by administering drugs: one (1) at Nusrapoor and the other at Moorbar; the former was convicted, and the latter discharged.

233. There was one (1) attempt at dacoity, in which the villagers turned out and the gang decamped.

234. The return shows a decrease of fourteen (14) in cases of burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances; in 1857 sixty-one (61); in 1858 forty-seven (47).

235. Thefts, including cattle-stealing, have slightly increased; but, considering the situation of the district, it is not high.

236. There were ninety-two (92) cases of receiving stolen goods, in almost all of which convictions were obtained.

237. There were twenty-four (24) cases of arson, having been committed by villagers in revenge.

238. Twenty-six (26) cases of perjury, showing an increase of two (2) over that of last year.

Years.	Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1855.....	39,386	2	11	6,619	3	8	16¼
1856.....	59,917	11	8	12,041	3	2	20
1857.....	53,035	9	2	10,501	15	1	19
1858.....	31,215	3	9	8,058	3	8	25

* This prisoner was committed by a gang from Okamundel. They were traced and captured with great skill and perseverance by Hajee Jemedar. There was no moral doubt as to the identification or guilt.

239. The loss by fire amounted to Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty-three and annas two (2,253-2-0).

240. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property compared with some other districts is low; but in other respects, as may be seen from the annexed abstract, the general result is good and improving, particularly in the percentage of convictions.

241. Abstract of annual crime returns is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
No. 1. Offences against the person	3,401	3,612
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	17	16
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence	2,126	2,116
No. 4. Malicious offences against property ..	68	47
No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency	9	17
No. 6. Miscellaneous	4,392	4,198
Total..	10,013	10,006

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of persons apprehended	14,355	12,923	14,104	13,532
Do. do. convicted	9,779	8,267	10,120	9,774
Do. do. acquitted	4,576	4,656	3,984	3,757
Do. do. untried	....	....	....	1
Percentage of convictions	68	63¾	71¾	79

Section 13.

Rutnagherry.

242. The points which chiefly merit notice in the Rutnagherry zillah are compiled from the Superintendent's report. The general result will, I think, be considered to be very satisfactory.

243. The efficiency of the Rutnagherry police, as I have stated in former reports, is mainly due to Major Haselwood; and it is satisfactory to see that his successors have maintained it in the condition he left it.

244. The number of crimes in 1857 was one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (1,568), and in 1858 one thousand three hundred and thirty-one (1,331).

245. The total number of persons apprehended, convicted, and acquitted during 1858 and two (2) preceding years is as follows :—

	1855	1856	1857	1858
Arrests	4031	4319	3236	2807
Convictions	2917	3309	2367	1969
Acquittals	1114	1010	833	821
Under trial	....	26	34	10
Died before trial	....	....	2	1
Made Queen's evidence	....	....	....	6

246. The results of the four (4) years were as follows :—

In 1855, seventy-two and a-half per cent. (72½) were convicted.

In 1856, seventy-six (76) were convicted.

In 1857, seventy-three (73) were convicted.

In 1858, seventy (70) were convicted.

247. Of the total number of apprehensions in 1858, viz. two thousand eight hundred and seven (2,807), two thousand one hundred and sixty-two (2,162) persons were arrested for minor offences, and three hundred and eighty-five (385) for theft, including cattle-stealing. In convictions of the latter class, two hundred and six (206) offenders were sentenced simply to fines; sixty-one (61) to imprisonment, for periods varying from one (1) day to six (6) months; two (2) from six (6) months to one (1) year; and two (2) from one (1) year to two (2) years. The acquittals were one hundred and fourteen (114). In those of the former denomination, ten (10) were sentenced to im prisonment up to one (1) year, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months.

This point deserves the particular notice of Government. Cattle-stealing is an offence which merits, and generally receives, much more adequate punishment.

248. The arrests for serious offences were two hundred and forty-three (243), being thirty-three (33) less than in 1857.

Of the above, one hundred (100) were convicted, and one hundred and forty-three (143) acquitted.

249. In 1855 the arrests under the same head were four hundred and sixty-five (465); in 1856 two hundred and fifteen (215), or less

than one-half (½). Coupled with other data, it is evident that there is a decided decrease of serious crime in the Rutnagherry zillah, with the exception of murder, of which there is a positive increase in 1858.

250. It is also satisfactory to notice a fact which the Superintendent reports with much delight, viz. that there was not a single case of gang robbery during the year under notice. The last one (1) committed in this zillah occurred in May 1857, and was accompanied with murder. The complete success which attended the exertions of the police on that occasion in the recovery of part of the plundered property, concealed in places upwards of thirty (30) miles distant, and the apprehension of every individual directly concerned therein, save one (1), is supposed to have exercised a very considerable moral effect in the suppression of gang robberies in the Rutnagherry zillah; at all events, it is satisfactory that there was not one (1) gang robbery in 1858.

251. Excepting under seven (7) heads, there is a considerable decrease in crime, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred and forty-one (241), on the previous year in the number of offences of all denominations. The exceptions are the following:—

252. Assault, with wounding, one (1); murders, eight (8); robbery, with murder, one (1); child-stealing, one (1); neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, three (3); traga, one (1); and "not included in the above," sixteen (16).

253. There were nine (9) murders in 1855; fourteen (14) in 1856; two (2) in 1857; and eleven (11) in 1858.

254. Of the eleven (11) cases, two (2) were alleged murders of illegitimate children at the time of birth by their mothers; and one (1) other, that of a man who died of poisoning by arsenic, but how administered there is no satisfactory evidence to show. Of the remaining eight (8) cases, the following is a brief account:—

One (1) murder of a woman, with robbery, not detected; the supposed murderer has absconded; search has been made for him in the Kolapoor state and elsewhere, but no trace of him has yet been obtained.

One (1) woman found murdered; no clue obtained.

One (1) murder detected; conviction obtained in the Sessions Court, but annulled by the Sudder.

One (1) convict murdered another; convicted and executed.

One (1) murder for supposed witchcraft; convicted; one (1) executed, and four (4) transported.

Three (3) persons murdered by one (1) man (jealousy); convicted and executed.

255. It appears, therefore, there were three (3) doubtful cases: two (2) of child murder, one (1) of poison, undetected, and eight (8) decided murders: two (2) undetected, one (1) convicted in the Sessions, annulled by the Sudder; in all the remainder, convictions were obtained.

256. Only two (2) cases of abortion appear in the return as reported; but the Superintendent fears, and, I think, with reason, that this cannot be regarded as any criterion of the real extent of this crime.

257. There is reason to believe it is practised to a much greater extent, particularly amongst those whose caste prejudices are opposed to the remarriage of widows. The new law will doubtless in time exercise a beneficial effect.

258. I beg to draw the particular notice of Government to the fact, that it is extremely difficult to obtain convictions and to check this crime under the existing law and to act with effect against those who are most guilty, viz. the instigators and agents, because the evidence of the woman is inadmissible, she being a prisoner under trial.

259. I again submit that it would be very advantageous to follow and introduce the principle of the English law, which seeks to check the crime by punishing only the instigators and agents, and exempts the woman as under coercion and undue influences.

260. The total number of robberies and thefts of all denominations shown in the contrasted statement is three hundred and twenty-two (322), out of which twenty-two (22) were cases involving claims to disputed property, tried and punished as thefts, leaving three hundred (300) cases to be otherwise explained. Of these, two hundred and sixteen (216) were thefts from one (1) pie to Rupees three (3); forty-five (45) above three (3) and under Rupees ten (10); twenty-nine (29) above ten (10) and under Rupees fifty (50); and ten (10) above fifty (50) and under Rupees four hundred and eleven, annas five, and pies two (411-5-2)—the largest amount reported to have been stolen in any one robbery. By far the greater proportion of offences included under this heading are, it is sufficiently obvious, petty thefts of trivial amount.

261. I think it will be shown to the satisfaction of Government, that crimes against property in the Rutnagherry zillah have materially diminished, both in number and in importance.

262. The value of property said to have been stolen during the last and three previous years is as follows :—

	1855			1856			1857			1858		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Stolen	10,275	6	0	9,194	15	3	6,321	13	1	3,232	7	1
Recovered	3,201	15	7	2,395	8	1	1,332	7	1	1,069	0	7
Percentage of recoveries.	31	0	0	26	0	0	21	0	0	33	0	0

263. The amount stolen has diminished to one-third (⅓) of the amount in 1856, and the recoveries have risen to thirty-three (33) per cent.

264. A return is appended of all violent deaths reported to the police during the year, from which it will be observed that, deducting twenty-four (24) which occurred from natural causes, but under circumstances that rendered inquiry necessary, the total number amounts to two hundred and ninety-two (292). Of these, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) were from causes which, perhaps, are more peculiar to this zillah than others, viz. eighty-two (82) deaths from drowning in rivers and creeks, by which the country is intersected, and fifty-five (55) from snake-bites; the exertions of the police in inducing the people to engage more actively in the operation of destroying snakes will, it is to be hoped, tend to diminish the loss of life from this cause. The other is one (1) beyond our control, and it will be seen from the returns that deaths from drowning in rivers, creeks, &c. were most numerous during the monsoon months.

265. The deaths reported from drowning in wells, pools, &c. are also numerous, and may be accounted for from the very large number of open and unprotected private wells to be met with in this zillah. Measures have been taken, as before reported, to have all wells protected; accidents from this cause will in future be of less frequent occurrence.

266. Twenty-five (25) persons are reported to have been killed by tigers; the villages where these casualties occurred are situated at the foot of the Ghauts, in the Kheir and Chiploon districts, between the Ambowlee and Koombharlee Ghauts. In the month of July, eight (8)

persons were killed ; the measures adopted to destroy these man-eating tigers have not yet been attended with success ; twenty-two (22) policemen in parties, and distributed along the ground referred to, are employed exclusively on this duty, under the supervision of an active Jemedar, and every encouragement has been held out to the men to destroy the tigers.*

The Commissioner has directed other measures to be adopted, and offered large rewards, as authorised by Government.

267. It is highly satisfactory to notice the general good conduct of the entire police force during the past year. The Superintendent has only had occasion to fine three (3) Foujdars, two (2) Havildars, and five (5) sepoys, the fines amounting in the aggregate to eleven (11) Rupees. One (1) sepoy was suspended for a period of one (1) month, and two (2) others for twelve (12) days each, for having allowed persons placed in their charge, under police surveillance, to escape, but they were subsequently recaptured. In addition to these punishments inflicted departmentally, nine (9) sepoys were tried and punished by the magisterial authorities, viz. eight (8) by the District Police Amuldars for "petty assault," and fined in various sums from eight (8) annas to twelve (12) Rupees, and one (1) by the First Assistant Magistrate, on a charge of "misconduct," under Regulation XII. Section VIII. of 1827. This man was dismissed the service.

(Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Section 14.

Snake-Bites.

268. The mortality from snake-bites in 1857 was four hundred and forty-six (446) ; in 1858 three hundred and sixty-eight (368), or seventy-eight (78) lives saved ; the details are given in Appendix M and N.

269. In the table of the year under report, great care has been taken to ensure accuracy. The following data may serve as some sort of indication that full and particular information is required, though not always obtained.

---

* *N.B.*—Some have recently been killed.

108523

270. Of the whole number, one hundred and thirty-three (133) were males, one hundred and two (102) females, and forty-eight (48) children; the remainder, eighty-five (85), of which no detail is given.

271. Eight (8) died immediately two (2) men, four (4) women, and two (2) children. In one instance, cobra was identified, in the others not.

272. Twelve (12) died within half an hour from the time of receiving the bite—four (4) males, six (6) females, and two (2) children; of these, one (1) was bitten by a cobra, and one (1) by a black snake (name not entered); the rest not known. Thirty (30) died within a an hour—twelve (12) men, ten (10) women, and eight (8) children; of these, two (2) were bitten by cobras, one (1) by a black dumbee; the rest not known. Thirty-five (35) died in two (2) hours—twenty-three (23) men, nine (9) women, and three (3) children; of these, four (4) were bitten by cobras, one (1) by cumbe, one (1) by dabidia, one (1) by black snake; the rest not known. Thirty-five (35) died within three (3) hours—fourteen (14) men, eighteen (18) women, and three (3) children; of these, two (2) were bitten by cobras; the rest not known. Twenty-one (21) died within four (4) hours—nine (9) men, five (5) women, and seven (7) children; of these, two (2) were bitten by cobras, two (2) by munair, one (1) by kandur; the rest not known. Twenty-one (21) died within five (5) hours—ten (10) men, nine (9) women, and two children; of these, two (2) were bitten by kandurs, one (1) by cobra, one (1) by munair; the rest not known. Seventeen (17) died within six (6) hours—seven (7) men, seven (7) women, and three (3) children; of these, two (2) were bitten by kandurs, one (1) by cobra, one (1) by munair; the rest not known. One (1) man died within seven (7) hours (name of snake not specified). Ten (10) died in eight (8) hours—three (3) men, four (4) women, and three (3) children; of these, one (1) was bitten by kandur; the rest not known. Seven (7) died in nine (9) hours—three (3) men, three (3) women, and one (1) child; of these, one (1) was bitten by a cobra; the rest not known. One (1) child died within ten (10) hours (name of snake not specified). Four (4) men and one (1) woman died within eleven (11) hours; of these, one (1) was bitten by a kandur; the rest not known. One (1) child died in thirteen (13) hours (name of snake not specified). One (1) male and two (2) females died within fourteen (14) hours (names of snakes not specified). One (1) male and one (1) female died within fifteen (15) hours (names of snakes not specified). One child died within sixteen (16) hours by the

bite of a kandur. Two (2) men died in eighteen (18) hours; of these, one (1) was bitten by a cobra. One (1) man was bitten by a gonus, and he died in twenty-one (21) hours. Two (2) men died within twenty-four (24) hours; of these, one (1) was bitten by an ajgur.

273. In the case of foorsa bite, the patient lingers for many days. There are twenty-four (24) cases of death, which occurred in periods varying from one (1) to twelve (12) days; in all these cases the foorsa was recognised.

(Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 907 OF 1860.

To the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:
Bombay Castle, 13th March 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th December last, No. 2756, submitting report on the Police for the year 1858, and to forward to you the subjoined copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject:—

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bettington's report on the Police of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1858, after some remarks on the difficulties which surround the detection of serious crime, and on the marked diminution in the number of gang robberies, presents a laborious analysis of the results of the operations of the police force in each zillah. That analysis, reviewing, as it does, all the salient points in the reports of the Superintendents, leaves but little for Government to remark.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the testimony borne by the Commissioner to the efficiency with which all the Superintendents have performed their important duties. The year 1858 was, in the Bombay Presidency, one which imposed more arduous duty on the police than even the year 1857; the

loyalty and endurance of the force,—the judgment, the gallantry, and activity of the Superintendents, were most severely tried, and all did their duty.

3. The remarks of the Commissioner on the difficulties which in India surround the detection of serious crimes, are only partially concurred in by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council; he, however, approves of the circular alluded to in the 24th paragraph, and considers that it correctly describes the course which Superintendents ought to pursue in their endeavours to trace out the perpetrators of crime. His Lordship in Council would wish the Commissioner to consider whether it would conduce to efficiency in detection to select a certain number of the most intelligent men in the Police corps of a zillah for the specific work of detection. Some advantages of pay and privileges might be granted to the men thus selected, and practice in one peculiar duty would give them the facility of experts. An element of this kind exists in every Police force in Europe. It was found to be necessary in the London Police in about ten or twelve years after its first organisation, when the late Sir R. Peel was Home Secretary. Admirable as a preventive force, they were found deficient as detectives, and very inferior in the latter capacity to the Old Bow Street runners. When this fact had once been ascertained, a remedy was supplied by the plan now offered for the consideration of the Commissioner. It seems to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that it may often happen in the instance of murders, or other serious crimes in which many persons are concerned, that the perpetrators have sufficient sense of danger, sufficient confidence in each other, sufficient recollection, as it were, of a recently learnt lesson, to hold together, and to conceal their guilty knowledge during the first attempts at discovery on the part of the Police; but that they cannot be expected to cohere when the detective repeats his visits to the village, and gathers up gradually suspicious surmises and facts. It is very probable that in practice the Superintendents already have certain men in their respective corps to whom they chiefly look for assistance when powers of detection are required; but if the Commissioner should be inclined to think that a more complete trial of the system ought to be attempted, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will be glad to afford to him all the assistance in his power.

4. But as the Commissioner justly remarks, the difficulty of the

duty imposed on the Police is enhanced by the little assistance which they receive from the general public. This circumstance is not entirely or even principally to be ascribed to indifference to crime as crime, or to a keen sense of the inconvenience which arises from the necessity of having to proceed to a distance to give evidence. The latter is, no doubt, severely felt at certain times of the year; but at other times the cultivator has little to do, and when the sudder station is at no great distance, and care is taken not to detain him unnecessarily, a journey to it cannot be regarded as a very serious inconvenience. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is apprehensive that fear is the great deterring cause which renders witnesses reticent—fear partly, perhaps, of a superstitious, and partly of a practical character. Men imagine that some harm will happen to themselves if they give certain evidence which may lead to the execution or transportation of a fellow-villager,—that it will be "unlucky." Something of this feeling may be traced in countries far more civilised than India; but still more, they fear the ill-will of those, or of the relatives of those, against whom they may give evidence. This apprehension must not be regarded as indicative of a feeble police. The British Government has given a far more efficient Police to the Bombay Presidency than England itself possessed a few years ago. But in England a man has considerable self-reliance and considerable reliance on his neighbours; in India he looks chiefly to the police, and a bolted door for protection. But the Police cannot be ubiquitous, and a man must have his out-door avocations. A witness, therefore, in India fears the vengeance of those against whom he may give evidence, because he knows the police cannot protect him at all times and in all places; and that criminals, even when apprehended and brought to trial, frequently escape punishment, owing to causes which are unintelligible to him. The Commissioner of Police, as well as the Superintendents, ought not to forget that the native mind has not yet been able to divest itself of that strong aversion to the police itself which many years of gross abuse under the native administration have engrafted upon it. The Commissioner cannot too strongly impress on his European officers the necessity of vigilantly repressing all abuse of authority on the part of their subordinates; for it is idle to expect the police to become popular so long as that coercion, which his Lordship in Council fears is still sometimes resorted to in obtaining evidence, is permitted or practised by them. The Commissioner has done right in alluding to the difficulty under

discussion, because it is one which frequently opposes the operations of the Police. It is a difficulty which can, perhaps, never be wholly removed; but it is evident that this only renders the organisation of a detective police more necessary in India than it is in Europe.

6. The proof afforded by the Commissioner of the almost entire suppression of the crime of gang robbery is very gratifying. In 1845 the number of gang robberies was one thousand and ninety-two (1,092); in 1858 the number, excluding Khandeish, was twenty-four (24). In Khandeish there were forty-one (41) gang robberies, but that province was throughout the year 1858 infested by plundering gangs of rebel Bheels, and suffered from the disorganisation incident on the presence of Tantia Topee on its frontier. In a report just received from Lieutenant Atkins, the Officiating Superintendent of Police, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council finds that the number of gang robberies in Khandeish during the year 1859 was only five (5), thus clearly showing that the return of the previous year was of an exceptional character.

7. The review of the operations of the police in each zillah does not demand particular remark from Government. It may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The Broach Police, though it has exhibited signs of improvement, will probably require for a considerable period the careful attention of the Commissioner and of the local authorities.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner in considering that cattle-stealing is a crime which, on account of the facility of its commission, should not be visited with lenient penalties. An expression of this opinion will be communicated to the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

9. In the 256 to 258 paragraphs of his report, the Commissioner alludes to the crime of procuring abortion, and suggests that with the view of more effectually controlling instigators and agents, without whom the crime would probably seldom be committed, the woman should be exempted from the operation of the law, and should thus be rendered a competent witness against the instigator and agents. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is not of opinion that it would be advisable thus entirely to exempt the party, whom the law regards as the principal, from all the legal consequences of her act, but he will request the opinion of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut on this question.

10. In Ahmedabad the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

observes, that the Superintendent of Police advocates cash payments as a mode of remunerating the village watchmen, who are acknowledged to be inefficient. Mr. Bettington, in stating his decided disapproval of the proposal, refers Government to his report for 1857. His Lordship in Council does not see anything approaching to an argument against the views of the Superintendent of Police in the reference indicated by Mr. Bettington, but, on the contrary, is aware that cash payments were sanctioned by Government for the village police in the Southern Muratha Country, and that some of the ablest officers of Government have advocated the same mode of remuneration at some length, and with great force. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is not therefore disposed to concur in Mr. Bettington's views.

11. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers that the results generally indicated in this report are creditable to the superintendence of the Commissioner—Mr. Bettington—to whom the commendation of Government should be expressed.

12. The commendation of Government should also be expressed to the different Superintendents of Police, and to Captain Nuttall, the Commandant of the Nassick Cooly Corps, whose services are especially brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council by the Commissioner.

13. Mr. Bettington should be directed to submit each year with his report, a statement showing the number of police employed in every zillah. He has submitted statements of the number of wells fenced, and many other matters of detail; but he has not given the number of the police: this omission must be at once supplied.

14. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the report of the Commissioner of Police be printed.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

A.

STATEMENT *showing the number of cases of Robbery of Ornaments from Children with force or otherwise, which have occurred in the Bombay Presidency, from the year* 1839 *to* 1858, *inclusive.*

Number.	Zillahs.	In 1839.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	In 1843.	In 1844.	In 1845.	In 1846.	In 1847.	In 1848.	In 1849.	In 1850.	In 1851.	In 1852.	In 1853.	In 1854.	In 1855.	In 1856.	In 1857.	In 1858.	TOTAL.
1	Poona.....	13	29	39	23	36	25	21	30	26	30	28	43	20	37	26	54	43	42	27	24	616
2	Tanna.....	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	5	7	7	9	4	3	3	17	21	14	20	15	14	156
3	Rutnagherry	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	..	5	5	2	3	2	2	4	5	6	3	..	2	57
4	Ahmednuggur	15	18	15	12	18	6	16	12	17	14	19	21	11	23	20	21	27	26	14	11	336
5	Khandeish.....	9	6	6	9	6	12	17	15	8	7	16	21	19	19	28	33	36	29	19	17	332
6	Surat	15	3	12	3	10	..	4	3	8	5	6	15	3	7	19	16	7	10	5	4	155
7	Broach	6	5	4	1	5	6	4	1	2	7	8	8	5	4	16	10	15	1	2	4	114
8	Kaira	2	3	4	3	4	6	1	5	..	3	8	6	5	3	11	11	11	14	10	9	119
9	Ahmedabad	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	6	1	2	4	3	4	4	4	7	7	2	7	64
10	Belgaum.....	2	1	1	1	3	6	5	3	4	4	3	5	6	9	5	9	7	11	7	9	101
11	Dharwar	2	2	5	5	7	7	8	11	6	14	11	9	7	8	11	25	19	28	13	14	212
12	Sholapoor	3	..	..	2	..	2	2	5	4	4	3	..	2	..	3	3	7	12	8	7	67
	Total....	72	71	94	65	95	79	87	91	93	101	115	139	86	119	164	212	199	203	122	122	2329

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

B.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Village Police convicted of Treason or Rebellion, Murder, Gang Robberries, and Thefts, during the years* 1855, 1856, 1857, *and* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	1855.				1856.				1857.				1858.				Total.				Grand Total.
		Treason or Rebellion.	Murder or Homicide.	Gang Robbery.	Robbery or Theft.	Treason or Rebellion.	Murder or Homicide.	Gang Robbery.	Robbery or Theft.	Treason or Rebellion.	Murder or Homicide.	Gang Robbery.	Robbery or Theft	Treason or Rebellion.	Murder or Homicide.	Gang Robbery.	Robbery or Theft.	Treason or Rebellion.	Murder or Homicide.	Gang Robbery.	Robbery or Theft.	
1	Poona	..	..	10	15	..	3	1	9	..	..	7	1	..	..	13	19	..	3	31	44	78
2	Tanna	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
3	Ahmednuggur	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	4	5	..	7	3	8	..	11	16	35
4	Khandeish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	6
5	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	5
6	Broach	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	37	..	..	1	69	70
7	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	2	1	6	9
8	Kaira	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	6	10
9	Rutnagherry	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	5	1	..	1	6	3	..	7	16
10	Dharwar	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	9	8	1	1	5	8	1	2	26	37
11	Sholapoor	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	9	11
12	Sattara	..	..	..	40	..	1	4	30	2	1	4	25	..	..	..	28	2	2	8	123	135
13	Belgaum	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	11	1	4	..	32	37
	Total....	..	2	16	89	..	9	6	75	6	4	12	73	22	4	23	114	28	19	57	351	455

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

C.

STATEMENT *showing the number of cases of Murder of Children, for the sake of their Ornaments, which have occurred in the Bombay Presidency, from the year* 1839 *to* 1858, *inclusive.*

Number.	Zillahs.	In 1839.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	In 1843.	In 1844.	In 1845.	In 1846.	In 1847.	In 1848.	In 1849.	In 1850.	In 1851.	In 1852.	In 1853.	In 1854.	In 1855.	In 1856.	In 1857.	In 1858.	Total.
1	Poona	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	13
2	Tanna	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
3	Rutnagherry....	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	9
4	Ahmednuggur ..	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	5	5	2	1	2	2	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	32
5	Khandeish	2	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	19
6	Surat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
7	Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	12
8	Kaira	2	1	1	..	3	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	20
9	Ahmedabad	6	5	3	..	..	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	27
10	Belgaum	3	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	2	..	4	2	2	4	3	1	36
11	Dharwar	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	5	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	24
12	Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	4	1	2	..	1	..	17
	Total....	17	14	11	5	12	9	3	12	18	11	9	12	15	12	18	11	12	7	11	2	221

A. BETTINGTON,

Commissioner of Police.

Nassich, 29th December 1859.

D.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Wells fenced in the Bombay Presidency from July* 1856 *to the end of the year* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	Fencing walls made of stone or bricks.	Fence made of wooden rails.	Fence around the wells made of thorns.	Total fenced.
1	Poona	2489	1281	1029	4799
2	Tanna	946	626	2334	3906
3	Nuggur	27183	1590	811	29494
4	Khandeish	4459	213	110	4782
5	Rutnagherry	1693	191	8017* / 6409	16310
6	Surat	284	654	978	1916
7	Broach	....	....	3	3
8	Kaira	2	505	58	565
9	Belgaum	3417	1777	253	5447
10	Ahmedabad	1301	14	2558	3873
11	Dharwar	4489	348	932	5769
12	Sholapoor	110	....	....	110
13	Colaba	400	1465	....	1865
	Total....	46773	8574	23492	78839

* Mouth of wells protected by a framework of Bamboos.

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29*th December* 1859.

E.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Murders committed on persons charged with practising Sorcery or Witchcraft.*

Number.	Zillahs.	Number of Murders committed from 1848 to 1857.	Number of Murders committed in 1858.
1	Rutnagherry	..	1
2	Ahmedabad	..	..
3	Kaira	..	..
4	Tanna	18	..
5	Khandeish	6	..
6	Poona	..	..
7	Nuggur..	..	..
8	Sholapoor	..	..
9	Dharwar	..	..
10	Belgaum	..	..
11	Broach	..	..
12	Surat	4	..
	Total....	28	1

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

F.

TABLE *showing the number of Deaths from Suffocation in Grain-pits, during the year* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	No. of Deaths.
1	Poona	..
2	Tanna	..
3	Nuggur..	..
4	Khandeish	..
5	Rutnagherry	..
6	Surat	..
7	Broach	..
8	Kaira	..
9	Ahmedabad	..
10	Belgaum	3
11	Dharwar	2
12	Sholapoor	..
	Total....	5

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

G.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Children Kidnapped during the years* 1855, 1856, 1857, *and* 1858.

No.	Zillahs.	In 1855	In 1856	In 1857	In 185	Total.
1	Poona	..	4	3	..	7
2	Tanna	1	1	2	..	4
3	Rutnagherry	2	..	..	1	3
4	Khandeish	2	..	..	..	2
5	Ahmednuggur	..	1	2	..	3
6	Surat	..	..	1	..	1
7	Broach	1	..	1	..	2
8	Kaira	..	..	2	..	2
9	Ahmedabad	2	1	1	..	4
10	Sattara	..	..	1	..	1
11	Dharwar	..	1	..	1	2
12	Sholapoor	3	10	2	1	16
13	Belgaum	2	..	..	..	2
	Total....	13	18	15	3	49

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Nassick, 29th December 1859.

H.

RETURN *of Deaths from various causes reported to and inquired into by the Police in the Bombay Presidency, during the Year* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	Murders.	Suicides.						Found dead, cause unknown.	By poisoning, but no proof to show how administered.	By drowning in wells, tanks, or pools.	By drowning in rivers, creeks, &c.	By drowning in the sea.	By falling from trees.	Killed by tigers.	Killed by snake-bites.	Killed by Hydrophobia.	By other accidental causes.	Illegitimate children at birth.	Accidental deaths on the railway.	Total.
			By drowning.	By poisoning.	By shooting.	By hanging.	By throwing from trees.	Total.													
1	Poona	3	12	..	..	2	..	14	16	1	49	38	..	2	1	17	..	39	..	23	203
2	Tanna	15	23	1	1	9	1	35	5	..	90	71	8	38	12	66	..	43	51	15	449
3	Rutnagherry	11	6	..	..	9	..	15	8	2	33	82	6	21	25	55	5	25	7	..	295
4	Sholapoor	7	34	..	..	9	..	43	10	1	73	7	..	..	..	10	..	43	..	..	194
5	Dharwar	10	32	..	..	24	..	56	3	2	68	14	..	6	..	20	9	42	2	..	232
6	Belgaum	9	38	..	..	27	..	65	1	..	63	67	..	4	..	39	6	67	2	..	323
7	Ahmednuggur	3	15	..	..	1	..	16	3	..	79	42	..	2	..	14	11	26	..	2	198
8	Khandeish	9	22	..	..	1	..	23	33	..	50	27	..	4	2	17	5	50	1	..	221
9	Surat	5	19	..	..	2	..	21	10	..	16	65	..	9	1	21	3	23	16	2	192
10	Broach	4	7	..	..	3	..	10	3	1	22	13	1	2	4	17	1	15	3	..	96
11	Kaira	16	31	..	..	15	..	46	2	..	50	37	..	30	1	59	11	35	..	..	287
12	Ahmedabad	16	27	..	..	18	..	45	1	2	52	15	..	10	..	33	10	56	..	..	240
	Total...	108	266	1	1	120	1	389	95	9	645	478	15	128	46	368	61	464	82	42	2,930

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

I.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Snakes destroyed in all the Zillahs of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	Number of Snakes destroyed.
1	Ahmednuggur	2,746
2	Poona	814
3	Tanna	4,357
4	Rutnagherry	31,659
5	Belgaum	125
6	Dharwar	904
7	Sholapoor	12
8	Khandeish	411
9	Surat	808
10	Broach	187
11	Kaira	64
12	Ahmedabad	48
13	Sattara	5,010
	Total....	47,142

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

J.

STATEMENT *showing the number of all Crimes committed in all the Zillahs in the Bombay Presidency during the Years* 1857 *and* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	Murder and Homicide.		Gang Robbery.		Highway Robbery.		Treason and Rebellion.		Attempt to commit Murder.		Serious Assault.		Poisoning.		Burglary.		Rape.		Suspicion of Murder.		Other Crimes.		Total.	
		1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
1	Poona	7	4	14	2	4	1	.	.	4	1	5	4	1	3	2	5	1	5	.	2	2552	3495	2590	3522
2	Nuggur	9	7	12	7	4	10	3	6	2	2	17	20	.	.	11	11	7	2	.	.	2613	1844	2678	1909
3	Khandeish	20	11	11	41	32	38	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	1	125	116	1	8	.	.	2177	2170	2402	2382
4	Sholapoor	6	12	1	1	6	4	.	.	1	.	12	11	8	4	45	66	9	5	1	.	3142	2845	3231	2948
5	Dharwar	12	12	8	5	9	10	1	9	.	.	18	21	.	.	49	25	5	5	.	.	2335	1987	2437	2074
6	Belgaum	20	14	1	.	2	3	.	1	1	1	17	17	1	.	14	14	10	3	.	.	2296	2896	2362	2951
7	Rutnagherry	5	11	1	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	2	3	.	.	23	20	1		.	.	1535	1292	1568	1331
8	Tanna	18	20	7	2	3	1	.	.	3	3	35	28	1	.	61	47	1	3	.	.	9884	9902	10013	10006
9	Surat	6	11	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	9	16	.	.	90	32	.	4	2	1	2004	1724	2113	1790
10	Broach	8	7	2	1	11	7	.	.	2	2	23	23	.	1	138	183	4	1	.	.	1938	2228	2126	2453
11	Kaira	23	17	5	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	53	40	2	.	372	171	.		.	.	2172	1873	2633	2104
12	Ahmedabad	17	21	2	5	17	18	.	.	1	1	66	39	.	.	143	187	.	1	4	2	1537	1612	1787	1886
	Total....	151	147	94	65	93	93	5	24	17	10	260	225	16	9	1073	871	39	39	7	5	34185	33868	35940	35356

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21st January 1860.

K.

STATEMENT *of the number of Juveniles summarily punished under Act I. of* 1853 *during the Year* 1858.

No.	Zillahs.	Number punished.	Remarks.
1	Dharwar	7	
2	Tanna	6	
3	Colaba	1	
4	Sattara	10	
5	Khandeish	6	
6	Poona	57	
7	Sholapoor	15	
8	Ahmedabad	6	
9	Surat	11	
10	Kaira	3	
11	Belgaum	2	
12	Broach	2	
13	Nuggur	1	
	Total.. ..	127	

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

L.

RETURN *of Property stolen and recovered in the Bombay Presidency during the Years* 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, *and* 1858.

Zillahs.	1854.						1855.						1856.						1857.						1858.					
	Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Property. stolen.			Property recovered.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Rutnagherry ..	9291	0	5	3141	5	11	10275	6	0	3201	15	7	9194	15	3	2395	8	1	6321	13	1	1332	7	1	3232	7	1	1069	0	7
Sholapoor.....	21234	0	0	5722	0	0	28893	3	9	5618	9	1	40756	5	5	13385	0	0	20859	0	0	4753	0	0	28280	0	0	3248	0	0
Khandeish	27721	7	11	6805	11	0	14277	6	11	5779	6	1	51781	12	2	12663	4	11	67524	15	0	8244	6	5	56136	6	0	11714	9	1
Kaira	18500	14	9	7072	14	3	19202	3	1	6879	0	8	28387	11	2	10878	14	2	49933	1	2	28938	0	8	21653	6	4	8072	4	3
Ahmedabad	58177	2	0	6266	7	7	48176	14	10	6002	13	1	46527	9	1	5426	1	7	31418	10	4	5069	12	10	34938	10	0	16025	5	0
Surat.....	36593	3	1	15646	7	0	17555	7	7	2771	5	1	20998	1	7	2659	4	6	14923	13	8	3626	9	11	14550	1	2	4897	8	10
Broach	24233	2	9	8326	13	3	25067	7	2	7684	3	8	99013	12	3	2674	13	4	25508	5	10	4494	4	7	24397	15	7	6253	4	10
Ahmednuggur ..	34778	8	8	9110	12	3	26141	14	9	13108	2	0	23837	1	2	9360	2	9	19167	15	11	9586	11	0	9336	5	4	4305	9	3
Tanna	43361	7	3	7463	1	6	39386	2	11	6619	3	8	59917	11	8	12039	3	2	53035	9	2	10501	15	1	31215	3	9	8058	3	8
Belgaum	12001	13	1	7087	5	1	18882	6	0	10419	7	6	11628	1	9	6202	12	2	8632	6	3	5538	5	9	16037	14	11	13108	12	2
Poona	50239	5	5	23220	5	2	43069	12	3	7441	12	9	49549	9	5	13323	12	10	31777	9	9	17875	13	4	21357	10	11	7964	2	1
Sattara	39237	15	1	6585	0	0	54580	13	4	12055	2	8	44273	2	3	7160	6	11	60536	6	1	10608	6	5	15766	12	0	6207	3	9
Dharwar	45692	7	5	6656	15	7	38258	4	4	6075	12	8	45663	0	2	6590	7	4	22235	3	0	4921	9	5	32027	13	10	15314	15	8
Total....	421062	7	10	113105	2	7	384367	6	11	93656	14	6	531528	13	4	104759	11	9	411874	13	3	115491	7	0	308930	10	11	106238	15	2

Abstract.

Years.	Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1854..	421062	7	10	113105	2	7	27
1855..	384367	6	11	93656	14	6	24
1856..	531528	13	4	104759	11	9	20
1857..	411874	13	3	115491	7	0	28
1858..	308930	10	11	106238	15	2	34

It appears that in 1848 the amount of property stolen is less by Rupees seventy-five thousand four hundred and thirty-six and annas twelve than in the most favourable previous year; and the percentage of recoveries is six per cent. in excess of 1857, which was better than any previous year.

Kondapoor, 21st January 1860.

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

M.

RETURN *showing the number of Deaths from Snake-Bites in the year* 1857.

Males.	Females.	Children.	TIME ELAPSING BETWEEN PATIENT BEING BITTEN AND DEATH.																								Description of Snakes.				REMARKS.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																							Days.		Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	1	..	No detail; not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	,,
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	,,

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																								Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																						Days.						
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 feet long, & black	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.	1	..	..	1	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bumfoodie, a small, black snake.	1	..	..	..	At Tank; not killed.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	In Temple; not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Black snake.	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 feet long. & black	1	..	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goaro, a species of lizard, 10-inch long.	1	..	..	..	Travelling; not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Small snake; 18 inch long.	1	..	..	1	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	Travelling; not killed.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	Playing at his Home; killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ long, and black.	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	,,
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 feet long, & black.	1	..	..	1	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Black snake.	1	..	..	..	Whilst playing; killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	1	1	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	At Durumsalla; not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Not killed.

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																										Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																								Days.						
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail; not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	Discoloured „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail „
1	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	In the village, no detail; not killed.
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail; not killed.
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ killed.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	„ not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Lost 1 oz. blood; not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail; not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	„ „

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																										Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																								Days.						
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	10	Minutes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large snake.	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Body besmeared with blood; no details.
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	No detail; killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Body discoloured.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail; killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,, not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Soorai.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																									Days.	Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																													
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	.	..	..	..	No detail; killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,, escaped.
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.	.	1	1	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	..	1	,, ,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	..	1	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	..	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	,, not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	1	..	,, killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pudsah.	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kumlia.	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	In temple; no detail; not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not given.	..	..	..	..	No detail; killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not given.	..	..	.	..	,, not seen.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,, escaped.

| | | |

N.

RETURN *showing the number of Deaths from Snake-Bites in the year* 1858.

Males.	Females.	Children.	TIME ELAPSING BETWEEN PATIENT BEING BITTEN AND DEATH.																								Days.	Description of Snakes.				REMARKS.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																									Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																																		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,, body turned green, and swelled.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	This man intentionally caused the snake to bite.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Body turned black.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,, blue and green.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	Body turned black.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manuar.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	Snake killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																								Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																						Days.						
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cumbe.	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	..	1	1	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dabeda.	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	1	Killed.
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail, but animal killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,

| | | |

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																										Days.	Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																														
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Red snake.	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Black „	1	..	..	1	„
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	„
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Black snake.	1	..	1	..	No detail.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	„ Woman ill; blood came from her nose.
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	No detail.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	1	..	..	1	„
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	„
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	„
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	Killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	..	„

Males.	Females.	Children.	Time elapsing between Patient being Bitten and Death.																								Days.	Description of Snakes.	Awake.	Asleep.	In the House.	In the Field.	Remarks.
			Instantaneous.	Hours.																												
				½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mannyar.	..	1	1	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ghouns.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Not known.	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not known.	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	..	1	1	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Foorsa.	1	..	..	..	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	1	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Foorsa.	1	..	..	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Ghouns.	..	..	..	..	Not Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mannyar.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	..	..	..	Killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,,	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,,	..	..	..	..	Killed.
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kandoor.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cobra.	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	Foorsa.	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not seen.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Killed.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	Not killed.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	,,
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	No detail.
																													....	..	..	..	..	,,
133	102	48	8	12	30	35	35	21	21	17	1	10	7	1	5	5	1	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	26	85	31	44	61	
	283																																							
	85	..	Of which no detail is given.																																					
	368	..	Grand Total.																																					

87

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Gang Robberies in the Bombay Presidency, from* 1845 *to* 1858.

No.	Year.	No. of Gang Robberies.	No.	Year.	No. of Gang Robberies.
1	1845	1092	8	1852	83
2	1846	854	9	1853	74
3	1847	558	10	1854	49
4	1848	435	11	1855	37
5	1849	295	12	1856	36
6	1850	298	13	1857	94
7	1851	227	14	1858	65

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

P.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Stray Dogs destroyed in all the Zillahs of the Bombay Presidency, during the year* 1858.

Number.	Zillahs.	No. of Dogs destroyed.
1	Belgaum	6069
2	Rutnagherry	530
3	Sattara	2334
4	Ahmednuggur	21186
5	Dharwar	1097
6	Surat	590
7	Poona	7194
8	Broach	21
9	Tanna	8506
10	Sholapoor	1802
11	Khandeish	142
12	Ahmedabad	3768
13	Khaira	..
	Total....	53239

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Kondapoor, 21*st January* 1860.

Q.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Armed, Disciplined, and Undisciplined and Mounted Police in all the Zillahs of the Bombay Presidency, with Area and Population.*

Number.	Zillah.	Area according to Returns prepared by order of Sir George Clerk's Government.	Population.	1856			1857				1858			One Policeman to square mile.	Policemen to population in the proportion of one to ?	Mounted Police
				Disciplined.	Undisciplined.	Total.	Disciplined.	Undisciplined.	New levies, including Jail guards.	Total.	Disciplined.	Undisciplined.	Total.			
1	Ahmedabad	4399	650224	663	396	1059	661	414	430	1505	1090	403	1493	2 9	435·5	20
2	Khaira	1274	580631	599	107	706	747	106	..	853	788	119	907	1·4	640·1	96
3	Broach	1296	290984	83	387	470	76	394	..	470	400	170	570	2·2	510·5	45
4	Surat	1292	492684	393	418	811	461	353	179	993	572	411	983	1·3	501·2	51
5	Tanna	5615	874570	672	550	1221	781	557	218	1556	1019	550	1569	3·5	557·4	36
6	Rutnagherry	5808	665238	360	167	527	350	173	191	714	538	184	722	8·0	921·3	..
7	Belgaum	11856	1025882	..	607	607	532	225	222	979	754	225	979	12·1	1047·8	73
8	Dharwar	6254	754385	..	386	386	407	79	114	600	550	183	733	8·5	1029·1	50
9	Sholapoor	10277	675115	260	310	570	417	203	168	788	586	202	788	13·0	856·7	..
10	Poona	5298	666006	328	744	1072	480	529	273	1282	753	547	1300	4·0	512·3	126
11	Ahmednuggur	10078	995583	576	598	1174	583	598	194	1372	775	588	1363	7·3	730·4	73
12	Nassick Kolie Corps	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	600	...	600	..	....	..
13	Khandeish	16597	785091	1132	1090	2222	1166	1090	900	3156	1968	1088	3056	5.4	256·9	107
	Total....	80044	8456393	5066	5760	10826	6661	4721	2886	14268	10393	4670	15063	..	....	677

A. BETTINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

00108523

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 October, 2015